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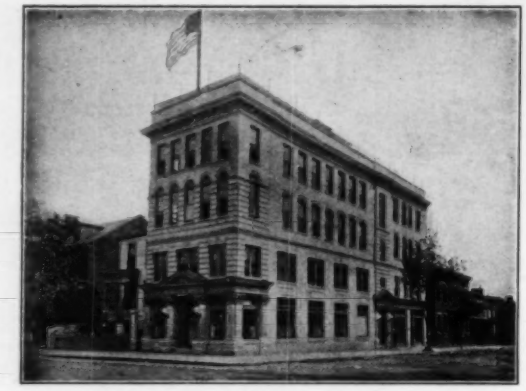

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A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor*

Volume 37, No. 8 Contents for August, 1930 *Whole No. 238*

	Page
COVER. A Salutatorian	
AS THE CROW FLIES	257
FRONTISPIECE. A Portrait of Henry A. Hunt	260
HENRY A. HUNT. 16th Spingarn Medallist. By Frank Horne	261
THE YEAR IN NEGRO EDUCATION, 1930. Illustrated	262
THE WANDERERS. A Sketch. By William Wharton	269
THE NEGRO COLLEGE STUDENT. By Arthur P. Davis	270
THE OUTER POCKET	271
THE POET'S CORNER. Poems by Cynthia Marks, Mae V. Cowdery, Laura Tanne, Ethel M. Caution, Walter Everette Waring, Marjorie F. Marshall and Lillian Byrnes	273
AN OKLAHOMA LYNCHING. By Robert Bagnall	274
ALONG THE COLOR LINE. Illustrated	275
YOUTHPORT	279
POSTSCRIPT. By W. E. B. Du Bois	280

THE CRISIS has for early publication a study of "The Occupational Choices of Negro High School Boys", by Ralph W. Bullock; "A Sentimental Journey to the South", by John Davis; "Discipline in Negro Educational Institutions", by W. A. Robinson; an illustrated article on the Arkansas State College for Negroes; a study of inter-collegiate debates during the last year, and several excellent pieces of fiction.

Our October Number, ready September 15, will be as usual Children's Number. We shall select a few of the best pictures sent us. They should be sent *immediately.*

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THERE is a little boy in *Roumania* who is happy at having gotten over measles, croup and being King.—One inducement for visiting New York this summer will be the new *Chrysler Building;* within it will be tawdry as America; but without, its mad, sheer beauty, fingering the sky, is benediction.—The Shrinking Violet has returned from the *South Pole* after an arduous advertising campaign, only surpassed in our day by Lydia Pinkham.—If *Adolf von Harnack* had died twenty-five years ago instead of yesterday, he would have gone straight to a Fundamentalist hell.—Disclaiming all puns, the treaty between *Turkey* and *Greece,* is a most appetizing consummation.—Those who despair because of anarchy in *China,* will remember that China has two enemies who have collaborated in making that most wretched of modern workers, the *coolie;* and these are the rich Chinese merchant, working hand in hand with the rich foreigner. China is fighting both at one time. Small wonder her bowels burn.—Well, we have got the new *Tariff* bill and the President and his Cabinet all assure us that it is the best ever and Europe is mad and depression here is ended, and unemployment is greatly exaggerated, and anyone with ears to hear, will know the millennium is just around the corner—Because neither Liberals nor Conservatives dare think or act on unemployment, India, Egypt or Africa, the *Labor Government* in England muddles merrily on.—Somebody ought to be found dead of laughing at the plight of the *Metropolitan Opera* in New York. Having refused the finest site in Manhattan, with the Opera as the center of a whole art development, this site will now be developed into a *Radio City,* sixty stories high; which means that the Golden Horseshoe will hereafter be surplanted in the artistic circles of New York by the Movie, the Talkie, and the Screen-grid.—Over the dead bodies of several prominent and patriotic politicians, the question of *Prohibition* may soon get before the voters of the nation.—One of the chief rulers of the United States and head of *Super-power,* ordered the United States Ambassador at Berlin not to refer to the fact that electricity sells for fifteen times the cost. Afterward, he relented and let *Mr. Sackett* speak.—They are having merry hell in *Cuba* with elections abolished, no freedom of speech or press, and government by assassination. The United States is not interested because the *Sugar Trust* has not been molested.—The murder industry in the United States has reached such rivalry that the *Chicago Tribune* pays $5,000 to advertise competitive figures in the *Times.* New York, Chicago and Detroit head the list in the number of murders committed, but Memphis, Birmingham and Atlanta are the proud leaders in ratio to population.—Persons who by any chance have read, digested and understood the *Simon* report on India and who have any idea what it recommends, are asked to send their names and addresses to Premier Ramsay MacDonald.—Westward the course of airplanes takes it way.—*Vardaman* has gone to join *Tillman* and here's hoping they'll both stand the heat!

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Index to Advertisers

A. & N. University, Okla. 285
Atlanta School of Social Work, Inc. . 259
Atlanta University 255

Bennett College 285
Binga State Bank 285
Bordentown School 283
Brick Junior College 258
Burrell Memorial Hospital 284

Cheyney Training School for Teachers 255
Claflin College 255
Clark University 258
Crisis Book Mart 258
Crisis Back Numbers 283

Downington I. & A. School 259

Fisk University 256
Florida N. & C. Institute 259
Fraternal Hospital School 259

Green Pastures 286

Hampton Institute 256
Hotel Dumas 286
Howard University 255

Johnson C. Smith University 259

Knoxville College 255

Lincoln Secretarial School 284
Lincoln University 258
Livingstone College 259
Lyons, S. D. 286

Meharry Medical College 256
Morehouse College 255
Morgan College 256
Morristown N. & I. College 259

National Negro Hymn 258
New York Academy of Business 255

Paine College 283
Palmer Memorial Institute 284
Phillis Wheatley Association 286
Phillis Wheatley Poems 284
Position Wanted 284

Rust College 255

St. Mary's School 284
Shaw University 259
Simmons University 286
Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc. Inside Front Cover
State College, Delaware 284
Stenographers' Institute 284

Talladega College 255
Tuskegee N. & I. Institute 256

Vacation Money .....Inside Back Cover
Virginia Union University 259

Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co., Inc. Back Cover
Wiley College 256

Y. M. C. A. Associations 283
Y. M. C. A. Wabash Ave. Branch, Chicago 286

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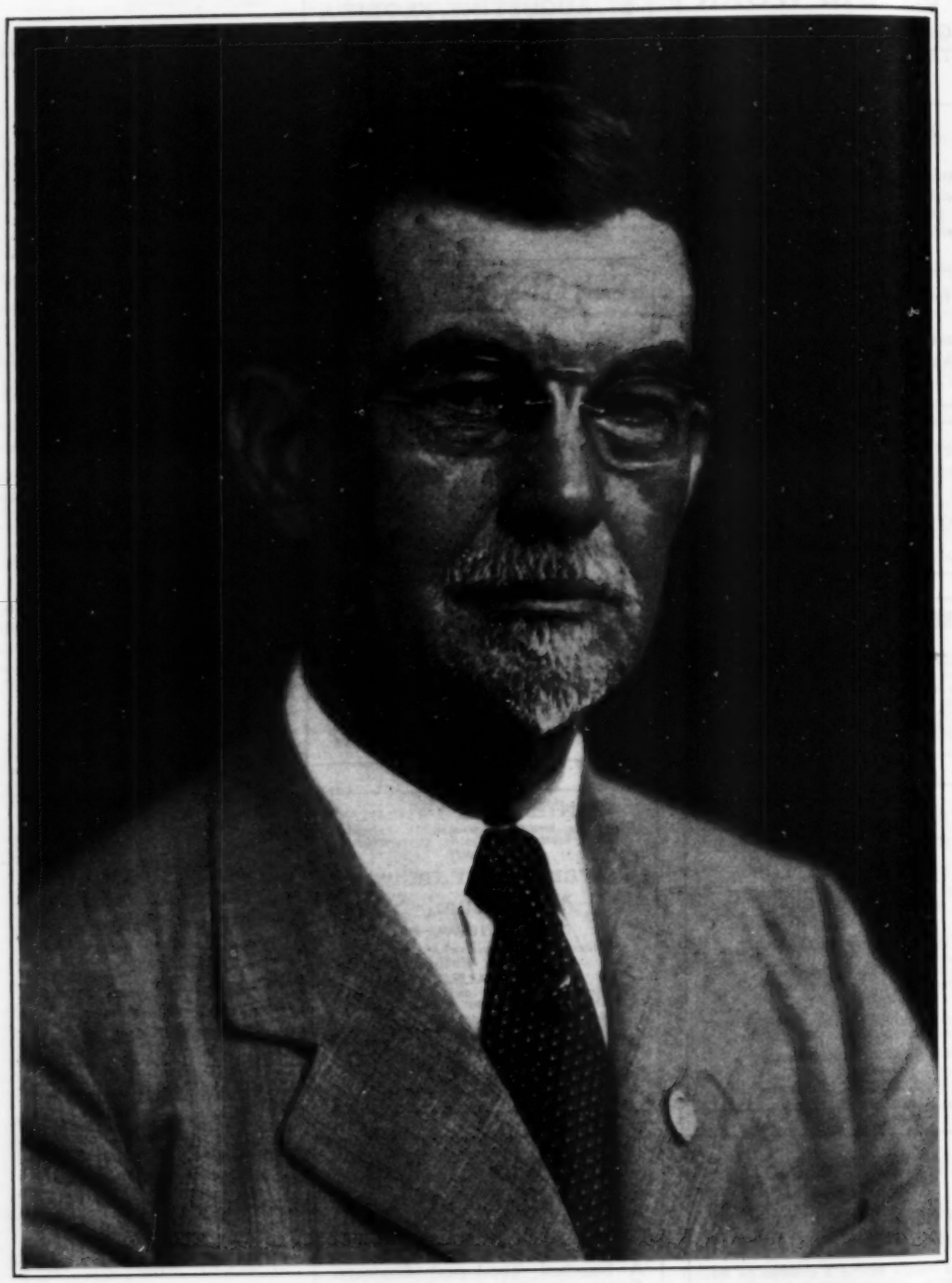


HENRY A. HUNT
Sixteenth Spingarn Medalist
Fort Valley, Ga.

Henry A. Hunt, Sixteenth Spingarn Medalist

By FRANK HORNE

"This is the porcelain clay of humankind"—Dryden.

BECAUSE of Henry Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia, the gleam of civilization has caught another spark in the dark hinterlands of the Black Belt of Georgia. Born in the year 1866, on "Hunt Hill" in Hancock County, Georgia, one of a family of eight,—4 boys and 4 girls—he attended the public schools of Sparta, until at 16 he entered Atlanta University. In order to carry on his education, he worked as a journeyman carpenter during the summers, building school-houses in Alabama. While at the famous University, he lit his torch at the white flame of the devotion of Asa Ware and those first missionary teachers from the North who gave so unstintingly of themselves for the education of Negro youth.

Inspired by their slogan,—"to find a way or make one"—when he graduated from the University, he went to work in North Carolina at Johnson C. Smith University, then known as Biddle. His work there among the boys and young men for thirteen and a half years, early established his reputation for honesty, truthfulness and industry. While in North Carolina he married Florence S. Johnson, sister of E. A. Johnson, former Assemblyman of New York. This partnership of two devoted people of ideals and energy, now perpetuated in three children and four grand-children, was to conquer the seemingly insurmountable obstacles of pioneers and achieve the crown of success and national recognition. Hand in hand, they worked at Biddle; there Mr. Hunt organized the first Farmers' Conference held in the state of North Carolina; again hand in hand, in answer to the urgings of George Foster Peabody, Wallace Buttrick and Mrs. Warren Logan, they came to Fort Valley 26 years ago.

They descended into a barren wilderness; as principal, Mr. Hunt inherited one building already established by John W. Davison, a schoolmate at Atlanta University; he inherited a treeless, grassless, pebble-infected stretch of land for a campus; unfriendly and suspicious whites; ignorant, sodden, disinterested blacks. Silently, heroically, devotedly, he went to work; a quarter century has rolled by. Fort Valley has become one of the best cultural and industrial schools of Georgia, with a beautiful, tree-shaded campus, 12 modern brick buildings, 91 acres of land, a plant worth $450,000, a student body of 700, 45 teachers and workers, a friendly, respectful community of whites, an upright, self-respecting, voting community of blacks.

The Spingarn Medalists

1. Ernest E. Just, *Biologist,* 1915
2. Charles Young, *Soldier,* 1915
3. Harry T. Burleigh, *Composer,* 1917
4. William S. Braithwaite, *Poet,* 1918
5. Archibald H. Grimké, *Statesman,* 1919
6. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, *Pan-African,* 1920
7. Charles S. Gilpin, *Actor,* 1921
8. Mary B. Talbert, *Social Worker,* 1922
9. George W. Carver, *Chemist,* 1923
10. Roland Hayes, *Singer,* 1924
11. James Weldon Johnson, *Author,* 1925
12. Carter G. Woodson, *Historian,* 1926
13. Anthony Overton, *Business Man,* 1927
14. Charles W. Chesnutt, *Author,* 1928
15. Mordecai W. Johnson, *Educator,* 1929
16. Henry A. Hunt, *Educator,* 1930

Not only has his influence spread through the many graduates who bear indelibly the impress of his school and his character—the stamp of culture, of accuracy, of thoroughness, of genuineness—but also by means of the extension workers who have made Fort Valley a true community school. Starting with the assistance of James H. Torbert, soon lost in a runaway accident, Mr. Hunt instituted farm and home demonstration agents, community nurse and Jeanes County school supervisor. His farmers' conferences preached better homes, better food, better farming, better schools,—"own your home"—"own your farm"; the school nurse carried the light of health into the countryside; community classes were organized in chicken and hog raising, home nursing and hygiene, cooking, canning and preserving foods, gardening, marketing and citizenship. The school has become the hub of a gigantic wheel, radiating its influence into a vast community of 300,000 Negroes.

Mr. Hunt has stood up so bravely and continuously for justice that not only has he gained the respect and the good will of the entire community, black and white, but Negroes, at first afraid to register, have gained with their organized votes a complete 9 room training school building and effected the administrative division of Peach and Houston counties.

Henry Hunt, as founder of the Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, has organized teachers, professional men, preachers, business men, to send delegates to the state, county and city boards, continually asking for better school conditions; he has made the Negro in Georgia articulate in his demands for education.

There have been institutions that have been built at the terrible expense of racial, "hat in hand", humiliation and sycophancy; but Henry Hunt, upright, fearless, straight-forward, has built his institution upon the bed-rock of his life—a clear-eyed self-respect, and unbounded devotion to the principles of truth and justice. He has had at Fort Valley three objectives—the building of a school plant with adequate buildings, equipment and working force; a course of study to meet the needs of the community; and the assurance of the continued existence of the school.

He is an active member of the N. A. A. C. P.; was a member of the Pan-African Congress, 1919; and has been twice delegate to the Republican National Convention. As his name joins the nationally acclaimed, we pay tribute to the quiet, heroic, self-effacing service of 25 years of a noble life, devoted to a burning desire for Negroes to get an education, advancing the vanguard of civilization on a front where the resistance has been most bitter, the battle most fierce, and the victory most glorious! Henry A. Hunt, 16th Spingarn Medalist, Civilizer of a Race!

LIBRARY

The Year in Negro Education, 1930.

Mason A. Hawkins, Ph. D.
Pennsylvania

1. *Negro Students and Graduates*

Figures collected by THE CRISIS supplemented by estimates indicate a total enrollment of about 19,000 Negroes in American colleges during the past year and 2,071 graduates with the Bachelor's degree, as compared with our estimate of 19,253 students and 2,160 graduates last year. Of those making direct returns, we have a record of 18,529 Negroes enrolled; 1,706 receiving the Bachelor's degree, and 289 with Professional degrees, and 76 with the higher degrees of A.M., Ph.D., etc.

These figures are incomplete. The total Negro enrollment at a few Northern institutions, like Columbia and the College of the City of New York, is an estimate. No returns have been received from Wilberforce, Morris Brown, Clark, Ga., and a number of Junior Colleges.

In thirty-two other Northern colleges some of them well-known like Beloit, Bryn Mawr, Mt. Holyoke and Smith, and other smaller Western institutions, there are forty-three Negro students reported as enrolled and twelve graduates. In addition to this there are without doubt at least fifty other Negro students widely scattered in Northern institutions with which we have not communicated.

We estimate that the omissions added to the figures above would amount to possibly 750 students.

2. *The Attitude of White Colleges Toward Negro Students*

Most of the institutions reporting deny having any restrictions on Negro students although it is known that in some cases they do.

Some are noncommittal: the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, says that "few Negroes apply. We therefore have had no reason to limit the number."

Others, like Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, will receive colored students but will not allow them to live in the dormitories. Skidmore College will receive them as "day students. This stipulation being made as much for their own comfort as for any other reason." One wonders, naturally, why it is more comfortable for colored students to live in town than for white students?

Bryn Mawr refuses to admit Negroes to the dormitories and says:

"Present Negro student is only undergraduate student of her race who has ever qualified for admission, although we have in the past had Negro students in the graduate school. One Negro candidate expects to qualify for admission next autumn as a freshman."

Most of the Catholic schools are

Name	Total	Graduates A.B.; B.S.	Professional	Others
A. and T. College, N. C.	287	25		
Akron, Ohio	10	1		
Alcorn	210	22		
Amherst, Mass	7	2		
Arkansas State, Ark.	117	4		
Atlanta, Ga	190	28		
Barnard, N. Y.	2	0		
Benedict, S. C.	124	18		
Boston, Mass	32	5	6	2
Bradley Poly., Ill.	7	4		
Butler, Ind	62	11		
U. of Calif. (Los Angeles)	30	3		
U. of Calif. (Berkeley)	21	4		1
Carnegie Inst., Pa.	6	2		
U. of Cincinnati, Ohio	125	10	1	1
Clark, Mass	—	1		
Clark, Ga.	200	30		
Colgate, N. Y.	3	3		
Columbia, N. Y.	279	8	35	2
Colorado, Colorado	5	0		
U. of Colo., Colorado	13	2		
Cornell, N. Y.	18	2		3
U. of Chicago, Ill.	75			
Dartmouth, N. H.	4	1		
U. of Denver	12	1		
C. of C., Detroit	63	5		
De Pauw, Ind.	2	0		
Dickinson, Pa.	1	0		
Drake, Iowa	9	2		
Drew, N. J.	10		2	1
Fisk, Tenn.	552	95		
Fordham (School of Law), N. Y.	14		2	
Geneva, Pa.	7	2		
Hamilton, N. Y.	2	1		
Hampton Inst., Va.	650	59		
Harvard, Mass.	12	3	5	1
Hillsdale, Mich.	4	0		
Hiram, Ohio	3	0		
Howard, D. C.	1999	190	118	18
Hunter, N. Y.	77	7		
S. Huston, Tex.	379	26		
St. Ignatius, Calif.	3	0		
U. of Iowa, Iowa	84	40	2	3
U. of Ill., Ill.	138	8		4
U. of Indiana, Ind.	66	12	2	1
U. of Kansas, Kans.	151	17		1
Ky. State Ind. College, Ky.	200	8		
Knoxville, Tenn.	261	36		
Lane, Tenn.	216	27		
Langston, Okl.	331	10		
Lincoln, Pa.	365	61		
Livingstone, N. C.	189	25		
Mass. Inst. Tech., Mass.	5	1		
Meharry Medical, Tenn.			79	
Miami, Ohio	11	2		
U. of Mich., Mich.	67	7	4	15
U. of Minn., Minn.	48	3	2	1
U. of Montana, Mont.	2			
Morehouse, Ga.	508	59	1	
Morgan, Md.	474	62		
U. of Nebr., Nebr.	30	1		
New Orleans, La.	433	41		
Col. of City of N. Y.	40	8		
N. Y. Univ., N. Y.	275	11	2	7
N. C. State	218	17		
Northeastern, Mass.		2		4
Northwestern, Ill.	49	7		
Oberlin, Ohio	54	6	2	2
Ohio State, Ohio	327	13	1	1
Ohio Wesleyan, Ohio	5	0		
U. of Omaha, Nebr.	6	1		
U. of Oregon, Ore.	4	0		
Paine, Ga.	85	10		
U. of Pa., Pa.	58	8	3	2
Pa. State	4			
Prairie View, Texas	1104	37		
Perdue, Ind.	20	0		
Radcliffe, Mass.	6	1		3
Rutgers, N. J.	7			
St. Thomas, Minn.	3	0		
Shaw, N. C.	319	55	3	
Simmons, Mass.	6	1		
Johnson C. Smith, N.C.	319	31	1	
Southern Univ., La.	501	28		
Southern Calif., Calif.	21	6	3	
Spelman, Ga.	204	19		
State Teachers, Ala.	404			
State A. and M. S. C.	1006	23		
Straight, La.	141	14		1
Talladega, Ala.	316	46		
Toledo	27	3	1	
Tenn. A. and I., State		81		
Tougaloo, Miss.	73	11		
Tufts, Mass.			5	
Tuskegee, Ala.	403	13		
Upsala, N. J.	6	2		
Utah	7	2		
Vermont	2	0		
Union, Va.	540	61	7	
Va. State, Va.	748	45		
Washburn, Kans.	35	5		
Wellesley, Mass.	3	0		
West Va. State, W. Va.	575	51		
Western Reserve, O.	131	3		
Wiley, Texas	715	61		
Williams, Mass.	4	3		
U. of Wisconsin	14	1		
Wilberforce	500	20		
Wittenburg, Ohio	8	1		
Yale, Conn.	14	1	2	1
Inter National Y. M. C. A., Mass.	14	2		

Rufus E. Clement, Ph. D.
Northwestern

R. D. Baskerville, A. M. *Pennsylvania* | *C. B. Day, A. M.* *Radcliffe* | *A. E. Martin, A. M.* *Columbia* | *E. R. Jones, A. M.* *Middlebury* | *J. B. Browning, A. M.* *Michigan*

noncommittal. They simply say that they have "no colored students." The Xavier College of Cincinnati says "We have no set policy." Boston College and Holy Cross in Massachusetts have no Negro students. But Holy Cross declares that it "does not discriminate" against them.

Vassar College is noncommittal and to the direct question as to whether they would admit Negro students, the President replies: "I refer you to the statement in the Vassar College catalogue. No rules, other than those there stated, govern the admission of students."

Union College, New York, says "that no restrictions have been placed because no Negro students have applied. I do not know what action our Admission Committee would take in the event Negro students applied in large numbers."

John Hopkins University writes: "The laws of Maryland prohibit the admission of Negro students to white institutions". Is John Hopkins a "white" institution?

Occidental Institute writes: "We do not encourage Negro students because in a small college there are reasonably so few that they do not find it congenial and it usually means unhappiness for them".

Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, will make no statement other than to say "We have no Negro students."

The President of Princeton University writes as follows:

"We had one graduate student who received the M. A. degree in 1904. We have no settled policy not to receive Negro students in Princeton University, in the Graduate School, or in our undergraduate department. During the last few years six Negro students have applied for our undergraduate department but failed to qualify. Their studies were not the nature of the curriculum here so that there was no possibility of their maintaining themselves for entrance. The Director of Admissions informs me that the men applying and considered by the committee were men who were vocationally trained and there was no opportunity for them to continue their studies along these lines."

Barnard College writes: "I may say that any student who is properly prepared, and who meets our entrance requirements, is eligible for entrance. We do not, however, take all such students, inasmuch as we have the selective system, and choose the candidates for entrance in order of merit."

The Municipal University of Dayton has this illuminating explanation:

"We do not admit Negroes into our day classes because of the considerable number of students we have from Southern States. However, they are admitted into the Law Classes and the Evening College Classes which are almost wholly composed of Dayton people."

The situation in the University of Cincinnati is thus described:

The colleges of Engineering and Medicine are closed to Negroes. The reason offered for Engineering is that since the co-operative system is used there would be no work for the Negroes during their working period, and that there is no opening for Negro engineers anyway. This reason was given by Dean Schneider, now President of the University, in 1929. Since the General Hospital of this City does not admit Negro internes the College of Medicine has adopted the same policy. The other Colleges have no rulings regulating the registration of Negroes apart from those regulating all students. However, discrimination is shown the Negro women in the department of Physical Culture. They may not enter classes of natural dancing or swimming unless special segregated classes are arranged after hours. Despite the ruling requiring two years physical training qualification for graduation, Negro girls need not take it unless they desire to, and they are encouraged not to.

Butler University, Indiana, says:

"There is no limit to the colored students admitted in the College of Religion, but in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, just 10 new colored students are admitted each year."

James B. Browning, Rosenwald Fellow at the University of Chicago, writes us:

While colored men can live in the dormitories at the University of Chicago, colored women are denied the privilege and can only find accommodations from ten to fifty blocks from the campus.

Socially the Negro student is treated courteously but with indifference. They are not invited usually to dances and socials. Few white men, not to mention white girls, like to walk with a Negro student on the street lest they lose cast. The Southern-born professors on the

H. L. Green, A. M. *Columbia* | *C. R. Eason, M. S.* *Rutgers* | *O. Baranco, M. A.* *Columbia* | *W. L. Long, M. A.* *Columbia* | *J. H. Daves, M. A.* *Buffalo*

M. H. Watkins, M. A.
Chicago

T. N. Baker, Jr., M. A.
Oberlin

E. F. S. Davies, A. M.
Yale

G. W. Harvey, M. A.
Oberlin

D. E. Lane, M. B. A.
Northeastern

whole treat Negroes fairly in their classes. The tendency is for the Negro students to associate with themselves, and the larger number there are grouped together, the more the prejudice of the whites against them is manifest.

A good many colored students have received the Varsity "C" in track sports and minor sports. This year, there was a Negro on the Freshman basketball team and others in football and tennis. The colored girls have made a good showing in inter-mural sports.

The Inter-Racial Council *Bulletin* of the Ohio State University has a very interesting article on the relation of Negroes toward the student group.

In athletics both football and track have had outstanding members from the Negro group. Some of the colored students have felt that representation on the basketball and baseball teams is more difficult. We were unable to obtain facts to prove or disprove this assertion.

Little prejudice is manifested on the part of the instructors toward the Negroes. Some feel that exceptions to this are found in both the Engineering and Medical schools.

The Negro students have made no effort to enter into the social life of the white students. Theoretically, they are welcome at all student parties—Open House, etc., at Pomerene Hall. But it just isn't being done.

Some of the clubs are open to Negroes and some are not. Departmental groups are open to all races, as are all religious organizations, which differentiate, if at all, according to sect. Since there is no restriction as to race it is hard to obtain accurate figures as to the number of different races included in these groups. Some honoraries, such as Pi Lambda Theta, are closed to Negroes, while Phi Beta Kappa admits them.

The same is true of the official student organizations. The Scarlet Mask, we are told, is closed to both Negroes and Jews. Negroes do not have a representative in the Interfraternity Council because they fail to qualify. They would become members of the Student Senate as soon as they are made president of any of the student organizations. No Negroes are presidents. They have no membership in the Women's Student Government Association because they decline to be governed by the restrictions under which the white students live. There are only two Negroes active in Y. M. C. A. and seven Negro girls active in Y. W. C. A. The Women's Glee Club has a Negro in it. At least one Negro man who made Choral Society did not get a place with the Men's Glee Club. However, membership in the Society does not guarantee Glee Club membership.

Nearly all of the colored students live several miles from the University and have to travel by street car. Since they cannot go to their rooms between classes, they flock in large numbers to Pomerene Hall, the Library and Ohio Union. Some white students have complained of this but the reason is obvious. No dormitories are open to the girls on the campus nor to the men in the community. Both of the campus cafeterias are open to all, but the restaurants in the community off campus are closed to Negroes. State Theater does not admit Negroes to its shows.

On the other hand the large state universities hasten to disclaim all discrimination; the large private universities are silent, while many smaller colleges are gracious. "Any who are prepared may be admitted" numbers of them say, and Hamilton even adds, kindly "Our colored undergraduates have regularly made themselves welcome!"

And in the face of it all—welcome or unwelcome, wanted or treated with disgraceful discrimination, the Negro students apply, enter, and win their way through.

3. *Honors in Northern Universities*

Rufus Thompson of Akron College, won second place in the Senior Ashton Contest, with a prize of $20.

At Amherst College, one of the five best Fellowships for Post-Graduate study has been given J. C. Chambers.

The two colored students at Barnard College have made good records.

Edward P. Sims of Boston University has won the Studley Scholarship for graduate study. Alta W. Jones has won several awards in athletic events.

Velma Bell at Beloit College has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

At the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Illinois, Miss Kathryne Anthony, Miss Roberta McLemore, and Mr. Ernest J. Hooper graduated with credit.

At Bryn Mawr, the only colored student holds the James Rhoads Junior Scholarship and ranked seventh in a class of 71.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, Bernard S. Jefferson has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, ranking among the first seven in a Junior class of 1,200. He has had a scholarship for three years and has par-

S. B. Brookes, M. A.
Michigan

W. B. Player, A. M.
Oberlin

A. B. Dipicolu, B. D.
Chicago Theological

S. J. Govan, M. A.
Columbia

W. M. McNeill, A. M.
Michigan

H. T. Myers, B. D. Newton Theological Seminary | *M. W. Tignor, A. M., Columbia* | *T. Henderson, M. A. Columbia* | *P. W. Phillips, M. A. Columbia* | *W. L. Evans, A. M. Buffalo*

ticipated in 15 varsity debates.

At Colgate University, John Enoch was captain of the baseball team.

At Colorado College, Kelley Dolphus Stroud has made an extremely good record. He is a Junior and holds a Perkins scholarship for ranking his class during the first two years of the college course.

At the University of Colorado, poems written by Lucien Henegan, have gained some distinction.

At Dartmouth College, William O. Harris was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa in his Junior year. He enters the Dartmouth Medical School.

One colored girl is doing "very good work" at Geneva College, Pennsylvania.

At the University of Illinois, Margaret E. Clem, Lucien A. Green, Fitzroy E. Younge, have attained high scholarship.

Richard Moody, who died during the year at Marquette University, was a very good student and a track star.

Mrs. Stella B. Brooks, who attained her Master of Arts degree in English in the University of Michigan, was among the first six students in a group of fifty.

At Oberlin College, James B. Barnes, Jr., is captain of the track team and the outstanding track man.

The work of Rufus E. Clement at Northwestern University, who received his Ph.D. in History, was reported as "unusually fine."

Phillip A. Edwards, who received his B.S. in Accounting at New York University, and David W. Myers, B.S. in Civil Engineering, are both well-known athletes.

At Ohio State University, Miss Sara Martin and Harry Green made the Phi Eta Sigma, a national honor society, where the average must be the mark A.

Among the athletes at Ohio State University, were William M. Bell, Wilbur Bruce, Berman Lewis, Myron Moorehead, William Butler, and Gilford Hoiston in track. James Rowland won the individual inter-mural contest and received a trophy. Ellsworth G. Harris was President of the Inter-Racial Council. C. E. Dickinson, Jr., youngest member in his class, graduates in landscape architecture, and was President of the Downing Group and member of the Columbus Literary Club. He was advised against taking this course but persisted. He goes to Tuskegee to assist Professor Carver.

At the University of Oregon, Robert S. Robinson and Charles Williams, were on the football team and J. Hubert Allen on the track team.

Two of the colored students at Purdue University are on the list of distinguished students.

Edward H. Lawson, of the Freshman class at Rutgers University, received a medal for the best record in military science.

Charles R. Eason, who received his Masters Degree at Rutgers was elected to the Sigma Xi, the honorary scientific society. He will teach at Shaw.

Harriet Pickens at Smith College has been star of the basketball team; is a "Blazer", the highest honor for athletic major sports, and received the "S" pin, the highest honor for all-around merit. Only six pins are given among 2,000 college students. She graduated "cum laude."

Garland Kyle is doing outstanding work in mathematics at the University of the City of Toledo.

At Upsala College, New Jersey, James Curtis won a cup for excellence in scholarship and athletics.

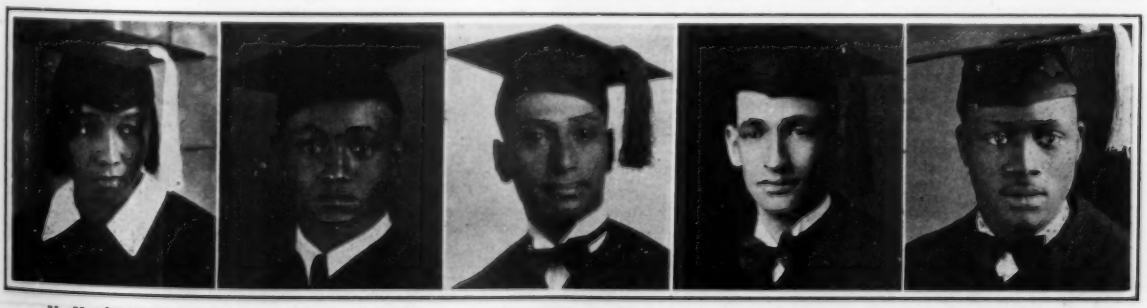
At Williams College, Rupert A. Lloyd ranked his class and was valedictorian with "magna cum laude." Clinton E. Knox and Arthur C. Logan graduate "cum laude." All three of them were elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. Knox was awarded the Clark Prize scholarship for graduate study.

At the University of Wisconsin, William Exum, was one of the best track men. George J. Fleming won the Frankenburger Prize, which entitled him to represent Wisconsin in the Northern Oratorical Contest. He is editorial writer on the University paper.

At the University of Chicago six undergraduates have won scholarships and six graduates are holders of Fellowships from the University and from outside organizations. Mrs. McKinney Watkins has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Lewis B. White was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Iowa. It has been thirty years since a Negro received his key at this institution.

William Henry Dean, Jr., of Pitts-



V. Hood, A. B. Wilcy | *R. English, B. S. Straight* | *A. Miller, A. B. Ky. State* | *C. H. Nicholas, A. B. Talledega* | *L. Summersette, A. B. Johnson C. Smith*

M. W. Young, M. D.
Howard

E. S. Fox, A. B.
Morgan

E. Arter, A. B.
Knoxville

A. M. Allen, A. B.
Tuskegee

C. M. Hairston, A. B.
W. Va. State

burgh, Pa., made a remarkable record at Bowdoin College. He took his degree Summa cum Laude with high honors in Economics, and was student assistant in Sociology. In his Junior year, he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, and in his Senior year to the Honorary Senior Society. For four years he was a member of the college orchestra and he won 6 prizes during his college course, the last being for the best written Commencement part. He led his class of 124 in scholarship. He has been appointed University Scholar by Harvard University for graduate work in Economics next year.

Charles H. Matthews, of Los Angeles, California, graduated from the Los Angeles High School in 1923 at the age of 16. In the fall of that year he entered the University of California at Los Angeles and during his freshman year was a member of both the track and baseball teams and a wearer of his class numerals. In the summer of 1924, he was sent from the University to the R.O.T.C. camp at Camp Lewis, Washington where he attained the rank of top sergeant. In the fall of 1924, he entered the University of California at Berkeley, and as an undergraduate, was a member of the varsity track team for three years, wearer of the "Big C" athletic award and a member of the "Big C" Society, an honorary athletic organization. After receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1927, Mr. Matthews entered the School of Jurisprudence of the University of California at Berkeley. During his three years in the graduate school, he ranked among the highest in his class, having been elected an associate editor of the California Law Review and having been one of seven out of a class of forty-seven to receive the degree of Juris Doctor last month.

C. H. Matthews, J. D.
California

Mrs. Catherine Geeder graduated "magna cum laude" from the Municipal University of Wichita, Kansas, where she is a teacher in the public schools. She is a former student of Fisk.

Mason Albert Hawkins received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in June, majoring in secondary education and educational administration. Dr. Hawkins was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and received his degree of A. B. from Harvard in 1901 and A. M. from Columbia in 1910. He is Principal of the Douglass High School.

Albert S. Beckham received the degree of Ph.D. from New York University. He was educated at Lincoln University and Ohio State. He is a staff member at the Institute for Juvenile Research.

Miss Willy I. Raynes graduated from Indiana University and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She is the first colored girl to be elected to this fraternity in the history of Indiana. Her average for the entire four years was 92%.

Henry T. Myers is the first colored graduate of Newton Theological Institute for twenty-two years. The school is for graduates and maintains a high standard. Myers has been prominent in athletics and public speaking.

Vera M. Clement has been granted a graduate scholarship at the University of Cincinnati. She is a graduate of Prairie View State College.

At the University of Colorado Mary A. Ward has been initiated into the Alpha Zeta Pi honorary romance language fraternity.

H. W. Roberts recently won one of two prizes offered in a public speaking contest of the Junior class of Yale

A. M. Griffin, A. B.
Paine

R. Spears, A. B.
Arkansas State

M. L. Marcell, A. B.
New Orleans

E V. Ross, A. B.
Atlanta

V. H. King, A. B.
Lincoln, Mo.

W. I. Raines, A. B. *Indiana* — *R. A. Lloyd, A. B.* *Williams* — *H. Pickens, A. B.* *Smith* — *F. L. Rousseve, A. B.* *Mass. Technology* — *Mrs. Geeder, A. B.* *Wichita*

Divinity School.

Akintunde B. Dipeolu received his A. M. from the University of Chicago last March and his B. D. from Chicago Seminary in June. He was born in Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa and educated there and at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He came to America in 1923 and took his A. B. at Talledega. He has begun work for the Degree of Ph.D. and will then return to Africa to teach.

4. *The Year in Negro Colleges*

The financial condition of Negro colleges is indicated by this table:

Name	Endowment	Plant	Income
A. and T., N. C.		1,030,000	182,000
Arkansas State		600,000	140,000
Allen, South Carolina	323,392	322,382	82,617
Benedict	140,000	500,000	
Hampton	9,476,270	2,521,779	601,371
Howard	843,406	2,635,896	588,903
Knoxville	636,469	560,380	60,787
Lane	31,500	324,750	45,750
Lincoln, Pa.	1,029,065	516,073	123,500
Lincoln, Mo.		794,500	556,500
Livingstone	546,500	465,000	38,500
Morehouse	321,000	590,306	109,383
Morgan	68,000	1,000,050	273,000
New Orleans	101,300	602,300	58,148
Paine	1,203	400,000	83,050
Prairie View		2,013,100	635,725
Shaw	355,000	605,000	102,883
Johnson C. Smith	1,861,892	1,000,000	
Spelman		895,000	187,500
A. and M. Col., S. C.			192,351
Straight		875,666	94,946
Talladega	300,000	1,500,000	205,785
Tougaloo	47,488	450,000	
Tuskegee	7,772,108	2,143,606	552,694
Va. Union	600,000	700,000	130,000
W. Va. State		1,220,000	144,250
Wiley	15,000	400,000	99,650
Fisk	1,291,531	608,813	251,057
Va. State	173,000	1,220,637	611,951

The ranking students in Negro colleges are as follows:

A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. Car.	Maceo E. Patterson
Arkansas State College	James H. Means
Atlanta University	Evelyn B. Ross
Atlanta University	Virginia F. Toles
Benedict College	John F. Potts
Fisk University	Roosevelt C. Browder
Hampton Institute	Amanda E. Peele
Howard University	John F. Price
Howard University	Stanton L. Wormley
Kentucky State Industrial	
Lane College	Andrew Miller
	Charlotte P. Thompson
Lincoln Univ. Pa.	Charles T. Hollaway, Jr.
Lincoln Univ., Mo.	Violet H. King
Livingstone College	William J. Trent
Meharry Medical School	J. A. Winters
Meharry Dental School	J. A. Hall
Morehouse College	Orestes B. Baker
Morgan College	Evelyn S. Fax
New Orleans Uni.	Maxine L. Marcell
Prairie View College	Mrs. Onnie L. Colter
Johnson C. Smith University	Legrand Summersette
Southern University	Breline A. Lamothe
Spelman College	Catherine L. Burris
State A. and M. College, So. Car.	Sidney R. Williams
Straight College	Richard W. English
Talladega College	Charles H. Nicholas
Tenn. A. and T. State	Dorothy V. Leavelle
Tougaloo College	Jonathon H. Brooks
Tuskegee	Alfretta Allen
Va. Union University	Emma G. Wesley
Va. State College	Susie A. Shepperson
W. Va. State College	Cora M. Hairston
Wiley College	Vivienne Hood

The notable events of the college year are as follows:

A. and T. College, North Carolina

Recognized by the American Medical Association. Erection of a new Administration Building to cost $150,000.

Arkansas State College

New plant dedicated and President inaugurated.

Atlanta University

Is discontinuing the Undergraduate Department and is to become a Graduate School.

Hampton Institute

During the current year for the first time students have been required to pay tuition fees. The most significant event has been the resignation last year of Dr. James E. Gregg as Principal and the election of Dr. George P. Phenix as President.

Howard University

The United States Government has appropriated $1,249,000 for Howard University during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. This includes $350,000 for salaries, $160,000 for general expense, and $739,000 towards the construction of four new buildings. Also, there is $424,000 for Freedman's Hospital.

Knoxville College

During the last year the school has been recognized as an A. Class college by the American Medical Association and the Arbuckle Estate has given $150,000 for endowment.

Lane College

The College has been given a Class I. rating by the American Medical Association.

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Lincoln has celebrated its 75th Anniversary this past June, and the completion of a $500,000 compaign. It has the largest enrollment in history and a new dormitory is to be started immediately.

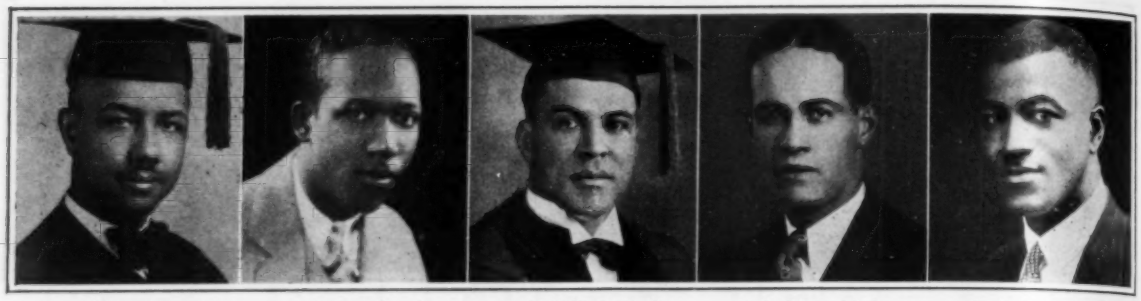
Lincoln University, Missouri

The former President, N. B. Young, has been restored to his position and a building program, based on the report of the State Survey Commission, has been inaugurated.

Livingstone College

During the year, $250,000 has been raised for the Price Memorial Build-

C. T. Holloway, A. B. *Lincoln* — *W. J. Trent, Jr., A. B.* *Livingstone* — *R. Jones, A. B.* *Shaw* — *S. R. Williams, A. B.* *So. Car. State* — *O. J. Baker, A. B.* *Morehouse*



T. L. Plair, M. B. A. — *New York Univ.*
J. F. Price, B. A. — *Howard*
J. A. Hall, D. D. S. — *Meharry*
J. A. Pierce, M. S. — *Michigan*
E. A. Grant, M. S. — *Cornell*

ing and $35,000 has been received from the estate of the late B. N. Duke for endowment.

Morehouse College

The General Education Board promises to erect a joint library for Atlanta University, Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, at a cost of $450,000.

Morgan College

During the last year, two stone fireproof buildings erected and all debts paid.

New Orleans University and Straight College

The outstanding event of the last year was the official merger of New Orleans University and Straight University, with the backing of the various churches, Boards, the Rosenwald Fund, and the General Education Fund. Both colleges will operate for two years in their present plants and then the new Dillard University, with a new campus and buildings, will be ready. The college has been rated in Class I. by the American Medical Association. The Alumni presented Annie J. Parker, a white teacher for twenty-seven years at the University, with the purse of $350 for a vacation trip and have nearly completed the Parker Library Fund of $1,000 to perpetuate her name. She has gone back to Iowa on a pension.

Prairie View College

The American Medical Association has given Prairie View a Class A. rating. A state conference on Negro education in Texas has been held with an attendance of 165: Principals, Presidents, Superintendents, etc. A modern hospital, costing $105,000, has been completed.

Johnson C. Smith University

The most significant event, a gift of $302,500 to be added to the endowment, by the will of Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, deceased.

Spelman College

The Women's American Baptist Home Missionary Society has pledged $25,000 towards the endowment fund of Spelman College.

State A. and M. College, Orangeburg, South Carolina

The college has been selected as one of three Land Grant institutions for training extension workers in agriculture and home economics in special courses during the summer, and in cooperation with the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Talladega College

An effort has been made during the last year to raise an endowment of $500,000 to match the same amount pledged by the General Education Board. A sum of $425,000 has already been pledged.

Tougaloo College

A building fund amounting to $120,000 has been completed. This will provide three residences, a part of the cost of a small hospital, a new laundry, and a boys' dormitory.

Virginia Union University

Rating in Class I. by the American Medical Association.

West Virginia State College

Ground has been broken for a new vocational building.

Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

Wiley took Fourth place in a dramatic tournament in Northwestern University in which nine schools participated. Wiley was the only colored school. The College is making a drive for an endowment of $600,000, toward which the General Education Board has promised $300,000 and the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, $200,000.

Virginia State College

Secured $400,000 for a Dining Hall, Agricultural Building, and Home Economics Practice House. Completed two new dormitories. Rated as a Class I. college by the American Medical Association and the State of Virginia.

State A. and I. College, Tennessee

The State of Tennessee has appropriated $600,000 to the A. and I. State College for the erection of three new buildings for dormitories, agriculture and administration, instruction, classrooms and auditorium.

D. V. Leavelle, B. A. — *Tenn. A. and T.*
S. E. Coleman, M. A. — *Columbia*
G. W. Streator, M. A. — *Western Reserve*
V. F. Bell, B. A. — *Beloit*
A. E. Peele, B. A. — *Hampton*

The Wanderers

A Sketch

By WILLIAM WHARTON

. . . BUT on the sleepy, warm days, I brood, wishing I'd never come north. And I sit at the window looking out over these drab tenement rows until rebellion flames up in me. What of their endless bridges and theatricals up here?—I'm never thrilled. I know I'm living a lie, and want to be away from this, down where the warm dirt crumbles beneath your feet; down there plugging through the Mississippi timber swamps. I want to go back south, and see if I can't drowse away my bitterness and learn again the dreams they smashed out of my eyes up here. I want to climb the oak that was in our back yard, and sit there all afternoon, watching the alternative squares of white and gold—cotton and corn—with the heat shimmer coming off them like spirits in a dance.

I used to sit like that until dusk—and then as the blue haze came up and the frogs began their mournful wail over the marshes, I'd see plodding down the lane to us a wanderer—a Wanderer—with his black hat crushed flat, and an old bag in his hand. Yes, it's always that way: mayhap he'll be singing a bit from his store of songs. And the song, neither a blues nor a spiritual, but a cross between the two, haunting, plaintive, lingers in the blue air, until nothing seems to matter any more—all you want to do is lean back and hear him crooning . . .

O God, I want to drift southward and be like the wanderers. On warm nights I dream of them, singing as they roam through the heat. And in that heat there rises the sob of a white man's ghost. And then I see rising the shapes of wanderers that Pappy hired on his occasional lumbering outfits—and three of them stand out vividly.

There's Long Jim. He came when I was still young—perhaps ten or eleven. He was tall, with snaky lean muscles that could work—though Pappy hired him more out of kindness and a sort of defiance, than for the labor he could perform: because bad wanderers make poor workingmen. They are always dreaming about a white man's carcass that lies rotting in some marsh. And Long Jim had killed six of them—had felled the last one with a broad axe for calling him a bastard. There was a price on his head—a fortune, hundreds!—but colored folks don't talk.

I was afraid of Long Jim. He had a sort of Mohammedan fatality. "Ah done time in Parchman an' I ain' 'fraid t' go back, bo'!" That was the warning before he'd strike. And every time Mammy saw him, her mellow eyes would round with terror. But Pappy always said, "We need men like that sometimes."

And after all, some of them weren't bad. Not John. I was thirteen, perhaps, when I met him—Pappy had a gang cutting out big timber in the hills, and John strolled into camp. Everyone seemed to know him.

He was the best timber man in the state—could walk up to a tree and tell you offhand how many board feet there were in it. You can fancy him doing that, coolly, with hands on hips—a short, thick fellow, no taller than I was at that time, but twice as broad as I'll ever be. And it was all muscle.

He brings back the logging days to me—there he is, stripped to the waist, at one end of a cross-cut saw, chanting the particular hymn that went with the sawing. I can see his shoulders, the silken black skin shining in mottled sunlight, the sinews writhing like a pan of crayfish, the broad axe rising in a flash of silver . . . *Oh-oh-oh,* the chant soars, soars, till the broad axe strikes in a clang that echoes over the hill.

I can see him with the others in a circle around the fire each night. He'd tell his story to the rest and then lead them in a song. The fire casts an odd glow on their bulbous, shiny features; their limbs cast off an odor—not unpleasant, but simply an odor—of dark flesh.

In a month he'd be restless. "Well, guess I'll be gettin' on to Arkansas, Mistah Johnson."

Then he'd strap his earnings in the belt around his stomach, see that the pistol beneath his overalls hung securely, and strike out through the woods, over the lonely roads, chanting a song.

He'd always return—a year, two or three years later. He would come to our cottage in the night, in the stillness.

"Who's theah?"

"John."

Pappy would lay aside his shotgun. "Come in, John—how y'all been?"

There was always a bag of candy for us kids, and for Pappy a flask of liquor. We would see Mammy's eyes round again. . . .

He'd stay for a month or so, telling stories, doing chores around the farm in his dreamy, chant-y way. We could tell when he was aching to be off again: he'd sit wordless for hours, no matter who was near him or what was said.

And then some evening we'd hear it again—"Guess I'll be gettin' 'long now, Mistah Johnson—"

Maybe it was John's comings and goings that put the wanderlust into my elder brother George—John's wailful hymns at dusk, his little song for each chore, the magic of his money belt and the pistol that he could jerk from 'neath three pairs of trousers in a split second.

But anyway, George was strange, too: quiet and deep, like a cat; an earth creature, odd in his ways; decent enough, but unfeeling. He never loved people, only wanted to be near them—for a while.

He had a wild charm. He was tigerish, with velvety black limbs. Wherever he'd lived, there were tears and heavy hearts . . . simply that he didn't care—it was not in him. He married six wives and divorced them—guilelessly broke their hearts, because he wasn't a plain human being like any one of them, but just a creature—an elf, maybe, akin to the spirits that lurk behind the weeping willows at the cemetery gate. And one of his wives brooded—one dusk when the heat shimmer had gone off the corn, she waded out into a lake, out till the water laved her chin and teeth, and the mud sucked in her feet . . . didn't find her body for a month. I dream about that lake sometimes, and the wail of the frogs over it, and of George, when he heard about it, dreamily shaking his head, puzzled . . .

Oh, he was a strange man, the strangest of the wanderers. He would get up with his supper half eaten. "I'm goin' off a ways, Pappy," he'd say in his dreamy manner—"I'll be back—"

And he'd walk out with nothing on him but his coat, and we'd never see him for maybe two years—till one day at dusk—always dusk!—I'd peer down the white road, and there George would be walking, cat-like, graceful . . . he'd come up as if he'd just been to town for an hour or two, with never

(*Will you please turn to page* 284)

The Negro College Student

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

SINCE the World War, Negro education has been progressing at a breath-taking rate. New colleges have sprung into being; old colleges have become rejuvenated; education, itself, has acquired a scientific jargon; and degrees have become as "thick as autumnal leaves." All of this is very encouraging, and all of us are extremely anxious to encourage this forward movement. We are also anxious that this phenomenal movement shall be directed into the proper channels, and that this new force be not a blind force. It is necessary that we stop now and then, in order to look about us, to see the path we have blazed, to see if in our haste we have deviated from any former ideals, and, above all, to scan the way before us with a judicious and critical eye. With this in mind let us turn our attention to the present Negro college student in order to ascertain, if possible, the present status and present fruits of this Renaissance in Negro education.

What then is the present status of the Negro student in the colleges of Colored America? What are his faults? What are his excellencies? Since the former seem the more glaring let us examine them first.

Perhaps the first thing to strike the observer is the fact that, above all things, the present Negro student is no scholar. He has not the faintest conception of what real scholarship means. In the first place, he is exceedingly lazy; half of the time he will not study at all; the other half, he plods through just the exact amount assigned, and the heavens would sooner fall before he would push on one page or one paragraph beyond the prescribed amount. As for initiative in the matter of assignment—this is unheard of! If the teacher fails to tell the class just what part of the book will be covered at the next meeting, the students return to class the next day unprepared and indignantly report that no lesson was assigned! It is presumptuous in the teacher to suppose that the student has any inkling of what should be the next assignment. It is not only unfair; it is a direct insult to the class. This may seem a picayunish fault to find, but it is indicative of the Negro student's whole attitude toward college work, and it is inexcusable in students of supposed college grade.

Another evidence of this same attitude is found in the following observations: The student is *not* going to work over a period of time. The teacher who gives two weeks in which to write an abstract or compose a theme, merely wastes thirteen days. The student never thinks of the paper until the night before it is due. There is then a mad dash for the library, and the next morning the teacher receives a host of copied papers, each identical to the other. The pitiful part of all this is that the student after this last-minute transcribing from the Britannica or some other source-book, thinks that he has done a rare piece of scholarship!

Arthur P. Davis is a graduate and Master of Arts of Columbia University and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He is head of the Department of English at Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia.

And this brings us to the matter of research. One does not expect undergraduates to turn out lasting examples of scholarship, but one does expect, and justly, that their college years be at least a period of training, whether for further graduate work or for the practical problems of later life. But the Negro student has not yet grasped this conception. Assign him to a topic and he makes a bee-line for the librarian, gives him the subject and expects in return the briefest and most concise articles to be found on the subject. The student then proceeds to paraphrase the article, changing a few "ands" to "buts" and a few "buts" to "ands," and then blandly hands in the work as his own without the faintest sense of guilt at having stolen. When the teacher questions the paper the answer is invariably the same: "What do you expect me to do? I don't know anything about the subject". Of course he doesn't know much about the subject, but it is impossible to make him see that he will know infinitely more if he would read ten or fifteen articles on the subject, make notes on these articles, then digest his information, adding personal understanding to the process of digestion. His work would at least be worthwhile training for his subsequent life.

But that is too much like hard work, and hard work is what the Negro student studiously avoids. He never asks for extra work in any field unless he is promised extra credit for it; he never writes original papers upon any subject for the pure love of it; in short, pure love of scholarship is almost unknown. The lesson is a task, a drudgery. A poem is a thing to be read—not enjoyed. French is a matter of translating a few elementary lines of one language into another. It is not a living literature to be loved, cherished, and emulated. Composition is the putting together of two or three hundred words with the intention of getting a passing mark. It is seldom the thrill that comes from creating order out of a chaos of ideas—from impressing upon malleable words the imprint of a personality! Tell the average student that English composition should be both thrilling and pleasant—and he will give you the "horse laugh"!

Moreover, he has the same attitude toward all the other subjects in the curriculum. The Negro student abhors English, detests science and hates mathematics. Recently our schools have had to make all kinds of compromises in these three subjects to accommodate this new type of student. Science is now being put in some colleges in the palatable form of a survey course in general science in which the student gets a little of every thing and much of nothing. Mathematics is generally neglected. Some schools have had to put in a substitute course for Freshman mathematics, because of the great number flunking in that subject. It is really a serious problem whether a student who can't pass Freshman "math" should be allowed to stay in college.

Nowadays all the supposed "hard" courses are either taken out by the administration or else dodged by the students. The rest of the courses have to be so sugar-coated that practically nothing is left of the dose. The student wants his medicine in appealing doses—he demands that every course be made interesting to HIM. College becomes a sort of intellectual Keith's vaudeville and each teacher's class becomes an "act." The act must appeal to the student or he will not work. The writer has been told by students time and again that they get the courses they like—the others they don't bother about. This is indeed admirable insouciance!

These faults, one might say, are merely the private grievances of a pedagogue. College means more than the mere parrot-like conning of lessons. If the student, so the argument runs,

is getting a broader conception of life, is learning tolerance, or, in short, is becoming cultured, that is all that counts. What boots it if he doesn't like "Math" or Latin? All this is probably true, but the Negro student is not becoming cultured. In fact the word itself is not in ordinary use in our colleges. It smacks of the high brow! The Negro student is at heart a utilitarian. His mind is circumscribed by the shibboleth of practicality. He studies only that which he feels will be of actual use to him later. His world is a drab succession of every day things unrelieved by high thought or intellectual thrill. This type never wrestles in his heart with the enigma of the universe.

The next accusation is that the Negro student hates to be treated as a college student, yet demands all the "so-called" freedom of one. He raves and rants at any least infringement of his mythical student rights, yet he never seems to realize that these rights and liberties carry with them a concomitant and commensurate portion of responsibility. He has not yet learned that some rights take the form of duties. It is his right to use initiative in his study, it is his right and duty to realize that he is in college for a serious purpose and to act accordingly. But he doesn't insist upon *these* rights. The student should feel he is being cheated when he has an easy teacher or a "snap" course. He should feel it an insult to be taught in the grammar school fashion—the teacher chewing and digesting his food for him. But does he? Most emphatically—NO! Our students have developed a real psychology of defense and the aim of this psychology is to see how little the student can do and get by. The teacher, on the other hand, develops a corresponding complex. He endeavors to see how much he can coerce the student into getting and consequently the class-room becomes a sort of battlefield between student and teacher. Woe be unto the teacher who has not his wits about him. Needless to say such a system can never breed that sympathy between teacher and taught that is the prime necessity of all pedagogy.

These, then, are a few of the major criticisms of our present Negro college student and it would be well to state at this point, that there are many exceptions to these general statements. The only difficulty is that there are not enough exceptions. On the other hand, one could also say that these things are true of white schools. That is not the point. Whether or not this sort of thing is true of white schools does not help the situation of the Negro. This is not a comparison but a criticism.

Now let us reverse the medal that we may see the other side. The Negro student is, of course, not all bad. There are many things to be said in his favor, and there are probably some good reasons for the faults which we have just observed above. One very obvious thing is that Negro education itself is still in a very evident transitional stage. Not only students, but presidents and faculties alike are very hazy upon many important things. But although we realize this, it is not necessary to excuse our faults because of this realization.

Perhaps the most hopeful sign in the Negro students is his growing independence of spirit. This independence is evidencing itself in the typical adolescent manner now, but it will grow into something more real. He is throwing off the foolish restraints imposed upon him a decade ago. He knows there is no harm in cards, smoking, dancing, etcetera, and he acts accordingly. Of course, the pendulum has swung too far the other way, but anyone who understands youth can appreciate the present exuberance, knowing that it will soon settle into its rightful channel. Then again, this present student is not amenable to doctrinaire methods of discipline. He wants rules made upon rational and not tyrannical grounds; he is often wrong in his outbreaks, and often inarticulate in explaining grievances, but he, in spite of this, is keenly appreciative of wise discipline. This freedom of spirit will some day be sublimated into a true spiritual independence of thought. It is now in its infancy striving, oftimes, half blindly to assert itself, but it is there, and it is a valuable acquisition.

The large numbers of Negro students attending college in another hopeful sign which may seem doubtful at first glance. Formerly only a chosen few were able to secure a college education. Now going to college is almost a popular fad. In these numbers there are many who rightfully do not "belong", but this too is a phase. Out of the numbers there is some hope for the evolution of a group upon a higher plane. The only fear is that college education will become so democratic as to be worthless. But a large group of college men and women does make for a large opinionated and informed class—a very necessary asset to the Negro race.

It is high time for the Negro student to realize that college should be a serious thing, that he is a member of a chosen few. It is time for him to realize that he is the heir of that grand old body of pioneers in Negro scholarship of twenty and thirty years ago. It is up to him to carry on the work, develop specific aims and purposes, and evolve a true philosophy of learning and living. His is a high and serious calling—let him not fail in it.

THE OUTER POCKET

I WANT you to know that reading of THE CRISIS has become as fixed a habit with me as the reading of the *Nation, The New Leader, World Tomorrow, New Republic,* and other liberal publications. If I ever fail in renewing it will be because I have not the wherewithal.

I have no criticism to make of the CRISIS for I think it could not be better at present. When all our N. A. A. C. P. membership has reached your level of culture then improvement will be possible, and necessary. Until then I am sure it can be left to you and your able associates to make it best serve the organization. I hear criticisms often similar to those you sometimes publish, and so ably answer. That your editorials are too radical is a common one usually made by some devout brother who has most of his time taken up with supporting his particular religious institution. I am sure that I seldom if ever convince one of those gentlemen that the thing to which he objects might well be taken up by any church and could be profitably substituted for the emotional outbursts, and tearful testimonies.

I have criticisms to offer our branches. First far too few attend the meetings. They let anything prevent their attendance when they ought to let nothing interfere with one meeting a month. The branches do not as a

rule provide interesting meetings. I would like to see every meeting have an interesting speaker on a live subject that all our citizens might be provoked into thinking about and discussing. Every meeting should have some cultural value and be as important a feature as the routine business of the branch. Locally our executive committee has such ideas, and have proposed and provided for good talks and open forum discussion but the attendance has not been encouraging. It would seem to me that in all the too numerous churches the pastors and lay leaders would do well to have no church activities on the one night each month that the branch meets, and urge the membership to give our Association all the help they can to making the branch meetings interesting and a cultural asset.

I hope that this rather long letter has not wearied you and I hope you do not get the idea that I think our white people are any bit better or liable to take any more advantage of their cultural opportunities than our N. A. A. C. P. members. The whites are just as neglectful of their opportunities. If they were not then there would be a different story to tell about Sherman, Tex.

W. B. TIPTON,
California.

I ADDRESS myself to you as to the President of the "Association for the Advancement of Colored People", the well-known Leader of the Afro-Americans, the spirited and indefatigable Defender of their just Claims amongst the White Race, in behalf of Dr. Nussbaum of Vienna. Dr. Nussbaum is—as far as I know—one of the very first European women-writers who devoted the greatest part of her Life-Work to the interest and in defence of the Rights of the Dark Race. Her first article on "Our Dark Brethren" appeared ten years ago in one of the leading Austrian Newspapers. Since then Dr. Nussbaum has steadily worked in order to propagate in Europe the accomplishments realized by the Afro-Americans. Many of her articles, her translations out of the best Novels of Afro-American Writers ("The Dark Princess" by W. E. B. Du Bois, "Cane" by Jean Toomer, "Home to Harlem" by Claude McKay) were published in great German and Austrian Newspapers. In 1929 she edited the first German Anthology of Afro-American Poets "Afrika Singt" which met with a widespread and merited success. (I include some of the criticisms. Noteworthy especially the "Gesang des schwarzen Volkes" by Ernst Lissauer, one of our finest German Poets; "Erschütternde Melodie" by Ernst Lothar in "Neue Freie Presse"; "Afro-Amerikanische Lyrik" by Klaus Herrmann in "Berliner Börsenkurier"; "Afrika singt" by Ernst Korradi in "Neue Züricher Zeitung"; "Schwarz-Amerika singt" in "Berner Bund"; "Afrika singt" in "Wiener Zeitung". Highly favorable criticisms appeared also in "Monde" edited by Henri Barbusse in Paris and in the most advanced Literary Review of Finland "Sininen Kirja").

Dr. Nussbaum is now working at a book on the "Evolution of the Afro-Americans", based on the material she has—chiefly thanks to your friendly help—collected so far. It traces the evolution of the Dark Race in the United States from the year 1619 through the period of Slavery, the struggle for Freedom, till up to the present day, in regard to their political and social advancement, their achievements in the realms of Education, Women Emancipation, Art, Literature, etc. A great part of the book is devoted to the Labour-Question amongst the Negroes. It seems of importance that Dr. Nussbaum should be enabled to finish this work.

We allow ourselves in the name of the "Oesterreichische Liga für Menschenrechte", defending not only the Rights of the White Race but also those of all Races, to inquire of you about the possibility of granting to Dr. Nussbaum out of the Funds at your disposal (Julius Rosenwald or others) a financial aid, perhaps in form of a prize, that might enable her to finish the work, intended to spread the notion of the Afro-Americans in Europe and to abolish all false and erroneous prejudices against them.

RUDOLF GOLDSCHEID,
President of the Austrian League for Human Rights, Vienna.

In reply to your letter of inquiry as to why I did not renew my subscription for THE CRISIS Magazine, I wish to say that during last year I sent in an article to appear in THE CRISIS Magazine about my son ——— ——— which never did and when I asked for it no explanation was given.

I decided that I did not wish to subscribe to the Magazine any longer if no consideration was given me. However, I like your Magazine and I do not say I will never subscribe to it any more.

——— ——— Danville, Va.

[The Editor figures that if he gave to every reader of THE CRISIS one inch of space in which to talk about himself or his family that the whole of the available reading matter of THE CRISIS would have to be devoted to this subject for fourteen years!]

Of the ten periodicals that I read regularly, none seem to have the kind of back-bone-building material that I find in every issue of THE CRISIS. After reading all of the four other monthly magazines, the three weekly periodicals, and the two daily newspapers, I can turn to THE CRISIS with the assurance that I shall find a summary of all the worthwhile news, so lamely and often inaccurately related in the other newspapers and magazines, vividly and intelligently set forth in this magazine of magazines.

In some of the recent issues of THE CRISIS, I notice a few letters protesting against the irony, sarcasm and satire that predominate in that department of your magazine under the caption of "As the Crow Flies"; some of these letters from whites who feel that "friendly whites like themselves should not be made to suffer under your lash for sins that their more prejudiced brothers commit against the Negro race"; and some from pious members of our own race who religiously chant that refrain that the white man taught them 'way back in slavery days,—"Low is the way to the Heaven's bright land, let the Heaven-light shine on me . . . ."—and who ardently believe that the world will eventually be ours if we only sit back and suffer lynchings and other atrocities to go on without comment from us, and let our diet consist chiefly of "humble pie". But inasmuch as millions of innocent Negroes have to read screaming headlines in white papers about "Big, black, burly brutes assaulting some virtuous, lily-white maid" when we know that it is generally some old maid who would give all she had to be attacked by anybody, and whose imagination has run away with her: and not only have to read about it, but sometimes have to suffer their homes to be burned and their property destroyed because of these libelous and grossly exaggerated headlines,—inasmuch as we have to suffer these things, I say to those who squirm under the cawing of the Crow, "Fore", stand back and let the ball fall where it was intended; and to the Crow I say "Fly on", may your vision be brightened and your tongue sharpened all the more to "Caw" about those things which are daily keeping our race under foot. Fly to the remotest corners of the earth and tell us of your findings, then soar high above the lynchers' smoke right here in our own "America the 'Germ' of

(*Will you please turn to page* 284)

THE POET'S CORNER

Purple

By CYNTHIA MARKS

LIGHT is the cup for gone is the wine.
Dark is the memory, seed of the vine
That tortures with echoes crystal clear,
Sounds of a voice you long to hear,
(The toll-bells of memory jangle on
When the face of your loved one to dust is gone.)

Drunk is the wine for light is the cup.
The dregs are bitter, bitter.
You quaff of life and what is left?
Bitter, bitter, bitters.

Then you who turned your heads away from life's own purple wine,
Make jest of us who pressed the juice,
Who plucked grapes from the vine.

"Fools, utter fools," you cry,
Then double "utter fool," am I.
I drank, I sorrow—
And choice again tomorrow,
I drink again, again I sorrow.

Having Had You

By MAE V. COWDERY

HAVING had you once
And lost you
It is too much to ask
For you again.

Having heard your voice
The words of other lovers
Are stones . . . falling in an
Empty well.

Having known your kiss
The lips of other lovers
Are withered leaves . . .
Upon the wind.

Were you a God
I could build a shrine
And worship you.

Ah . . . if you were but the moon
I could snare you
In the branches of a tree!

Were you anything
But what you are . . .
A dream come true
And now a dream again . . .
I might have you back!

But having had you once
And lost you
It is too much
To want you back again . . .

Marriage Bed

By LAURA TANNE

"IT is very wrong," the wise and worldly cry,
"To dare to match your fair pallor with his dark.
Better for you with some wretched leper lie,
Better for your young bones to grow stiff and stark."

"His mother," I moan, "is a singer of the South;
His father, a virtuous apostle of the Lord."
"No matter," utters the wise man, and his mouth
Bulges with piteous words, his mind's ancient hoard.

"He is nobler than the wistful songs sad men make,
And nearer to me than my brother lost at sea."
The wise man ponders utterly. "Then for your sake,
We'll make your marriage bed beneath the hangman's tree."

To E. J. J.

By ETHEL M. CAUTION

(1914)

SPARKLING eyes of diamond jet;
Wilful hair a-curling yet;
Rounded cheeks and lips well set—
Lips a-smiling, smiling yet;
Slender fingers quick to do
Gracious things for me and you;
Feet that never weary grow
Lightening of another's woe;
Heart a-bubbling o'er with love
From the Fountain-head above;
Life all laughter, words of cheer
Echoing down and down the year;
Loved her well when first we met,
And I love her, love her yet.

Treadmill

By WALTER EVERETT WARING

AH, yes, I see your bleeding hands and heart,
Your breast, though torn, still offered to the foe;
I see your fingers clenched, your eyes agape,
As you prepare to grapple to the death.
You say you fight to breathe the air of life,
To gain the simple honor all men crave;
You say you fight to make your children free,
And snatch your race from out the tyrant's grasp.
Yet Fate must ever work in secret ways,
And thrusting battle-lust in reason's place,
She goads two on till one lies in the mire,
With hands too weak to stay the victor's heel.
You can not see, when tooth and claw hold sway,
That Fate takes little heed of birth or clan,
And views the deathlock with a half-bored smile,
Decreeing only that The Race shall win.

Oriental Fragments

By MARJORIE F. MARSHALL

A PHOSPHORESCENT light—
Soft, uncoiling puffs of smoke
Rising from a gleaming bowl,
Whispered words, a loosened cloak—
Kneeling figures placing gold
On Krishna's shrine at night.

An undulating chant—
Vivid scents, exotic, sweet,
Filling dim colossal halls.
Temples hid in lotused peace
Pealing forth their mellow calls
While maidens slowly dance.

An opalescent gleam—
Monologue which gently fades
Sunk to cautious ecstasy,
Glowing rubies, glinting jades,
Clasped in 'broidered luxury
Sense wooing, with their sheen.

Chalk-dust

By LILLIAN BYRNES

I AM tired of chalk-dust—
It drops into the gray wooden trays
Dirtier and grayer for its association with facts;
It floats about the room
Mingled with fine, gray, uninteresting data.
It is made, they say, of countless little creatures
Dead a billion years!
It has the relentless persistence of the long dead.

It gets between me and the rays of sun
That come slanting in at four o'clock,
And it hovers in long, perceptible rows
Of particles of realism.
It makes my hands gritty, and my hair dry;
It sifts into the creases of my garments;
It follows me about;
It permeates my life.

It will strangle me slowly, quietly;
And sift over my body when I, like it,
Am so dead as to be merely useful;
With chalk-like face, chalky garments,
Grit of chalk in my hair—now matching it—
My temper as futiley brittle as chalk;
Chalk in my soul.

I want to roll in wet, green grass,
To plunge headfirst into youth, and music, and laughter;
I am tired, tired, tired—of chalk-dust.

An Oklahoma Lynching

By ROBERT BAGNALL

CHICKASHA is a pretty town of 16,000. There is a round-house. There are cotton compresses, a college and many pretty homes. The citizens were proud of the good race relations. Some 2,000 colored people live there and prosper in their small businesses. Chickasha thought a lynching there an impossibility until a few days ago.

On Wednesday, May 28th, a Negro lad named Henry Argo, some eighteen years old, went fishing. He happened to be near a dug-out where the poorest kind of whites lived. The family named Skinner consisted of a man, his wife, a baby and a dog. The dog attacked the Negro lad who beat him off with a stick. The woman took him to task for hitting the dog and threatened him with a hoe, whereupon the Negro lad cursed her and said he would do the same thing to her that he had done to the dog.

It should be mentioned that the Negro was known to be insane and had served time in the Arkansas prison for larceny. In other than a lax community like the South, he would have been in the asylum. He was small, black, and sullen.

On Friday he went fishing. That afternoon the Skinner woman told her husband that he had attacked her and choked her baby. The baby had no marks on it and showed no signs of being harmed. An under-sheriff of the county picked up the Negro near the city and lodged him in the county jail. The woman came to town and identified him as her alleged assailant.

That night the quiet town was bustling with automobiles. By nine o'clock men from the countryside and from the town crowded the lawn in front of the small two story brick jail. Someone called the Home Guard which was composed of young lads, green and untrained. These rushed to the jail with a machine gun mounted on an army truck and when they saw the mob battering at the door with sledge hammers and timbers, opened fire with blank catridges. The mob gave way but soon realizing the Guard was using blanks, turned on them with a shower of bricks. Several members of the Guard were hurt, one seriously. Abandoning their army truck, they retreated into the jail and placed the gun in the jail door. The mob, confident the Guard would not shoot, then attacked with bricks and the Guard retreated to the second floor where the prisoner was, some taking refuge under tables and desks. The mob meantime poured gasoline over the army truck, turned it upside down and set it on fire. Others climbed to the second story window outside of the cell of Argo and tried to reach him with sticks and stones. Finally, some of the mob got hold of mattresses, soaked them in gasoline and threw them inside the jail after setting them on fire.

It was then around 2 o'clock A. M. The smoke was suffocating and the Guard retreated outdoors. The sheriff's force which had stood idly by, now moved the other prisoners outside the jail. The Sheriff himself was absent. A little earlier, tear gas bombs had been exploded by the Guard, but they had no effect, being exploded a hundred feet from the jail.

The Mayor and the county prosecutor were in the jail pleading with the mob to withdraw while the mob unable to break open the steel door of Argo's cell and only succeeding in jamming the lock, chiselled away the casing around it so they might get to Argo. The prisoner, with screams and cries for help, seized bits of wood and debris and fought his attackers, finally getting possession of an iron bar which he seized from a mobbist who was trying to jab him with it, and fighting the mob with that. The smoke become so suffocating that the mob and those who were pleading with them had to leave the jail.

At this time the Sheriff appeared and drawing his gun forced back the mob threatening to shoot. The mob cursed him but gave way before him. One of the mob with a gun started to climb a ladder to the outside of Argo's cell. The Sheriff fired in his direction and he slid to the ground and disappeared among his fellows. Where had the sheriff been all the evening? Two eye-witnesses told me that he had been drunk, at the Chickasha Hotel. Guardsmen and other offered to help the Sheriff but he refused all help and maintained he was in charge and he didn't want any of them around.

While he was menacing the mob in front, one of them climbed above the cell and fired into Argo's head, seriously wounding him. News spread that Argo had been shot and the mob began gradually to disperse. The burning mattresses were cleared out of the jail and the Mayor and a doctor had a gun-smith chisel off the lock so that medical aid could be given Argo. The physician pronounced the wound mortal.

Meantime the Sheriff opened the jail door and a throng crowded into the cell to look at Argo. The Mayor remonstrated but the Sheriff refused to heed him. It was then that Skinner, the husband of the woman whom Argo was alleged to have attacked, slipped into the room, bent over Argo's form and suddenly plunged a long knife into his body above his heart. Argo, though unconscious, sprang from the bed and fell back.

The deputies then wrapped him in a sheet as if he were dead, placed him on a stretcher, carried him through the crowd outside to an ambulance, and rushed him to Oklahoma City where he died an hour later.

I reached Chickasha Monday, two days after the lynching took place. There were lanky, unkempt farm tenants about the streets staring hard at all Negroes and talking of running Negroes out of town. The better citizens looked stunned and ashamed that this thing could have happened in their town.

The Mayor, Jess Larsen, called on me within fifteen minutes after I arrived. He is one of the youngest mayors in America, not yet thirty years old and a most interesting type. Born in Texas and educated in Oklahoma and Boston, he is emancipated from the prejudice of the South. He has been for some time an avid reader of the CRISIS and is an earnest member of the N. A. A. C. P. The colored preachers, with one exception, had thought my meeting should be cancelled. I had insisted that it should not and the Mayor's urging that it be held turned the tide in its favor. He talked with me frankly of the lynching which had profoundly discouraged him. He seemed to feel that he had made a mistake in not himself firing on the mob instead of trying to talk them into dispersing. After I had said that to dally with a mob is fatal and firmness and a few shots fired into that mob would have saved Chickasha from an eternal stigma, he agreed with me and said: "If I ever have this to experience again, I shall shoot and shoot to kill." The Mayor feels that the Sheriff and his deputies were to blame for the lynching. He told me that the depuities told him they intended to turn the prisoner over to the mob and from elsewhere I have the statement that one deputy gave a member of the mob a pistol to shoot Argo, which he (the

(*Will you please turn to page* 284)

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

EUROPE

¶ We regret to note the death of Leo Weinthal, founder and editor of the *African World*, London. Mr. Weinthal was a white man born in South Africa in 1865 and founder of the *African World* in 1902. While not a liberal he has been sympathetic with the aspirations of colored folk and cooperated generously with the 2nd and 3rd Pan African Congresses. W. Ingram-Lyon will hereafter edit the *African World*.

¶ Shadrack H. Jones, a native preacher of Australia is appealing for better treatment of the aborigines. He wants a native representative to the Federal Parliament, a native Protector, and an advisory board of mixed natives and whites. The attitude of the white man has been, he says, to humiliate the aborigines, and they have no chance to enter the professions.

AMERICA

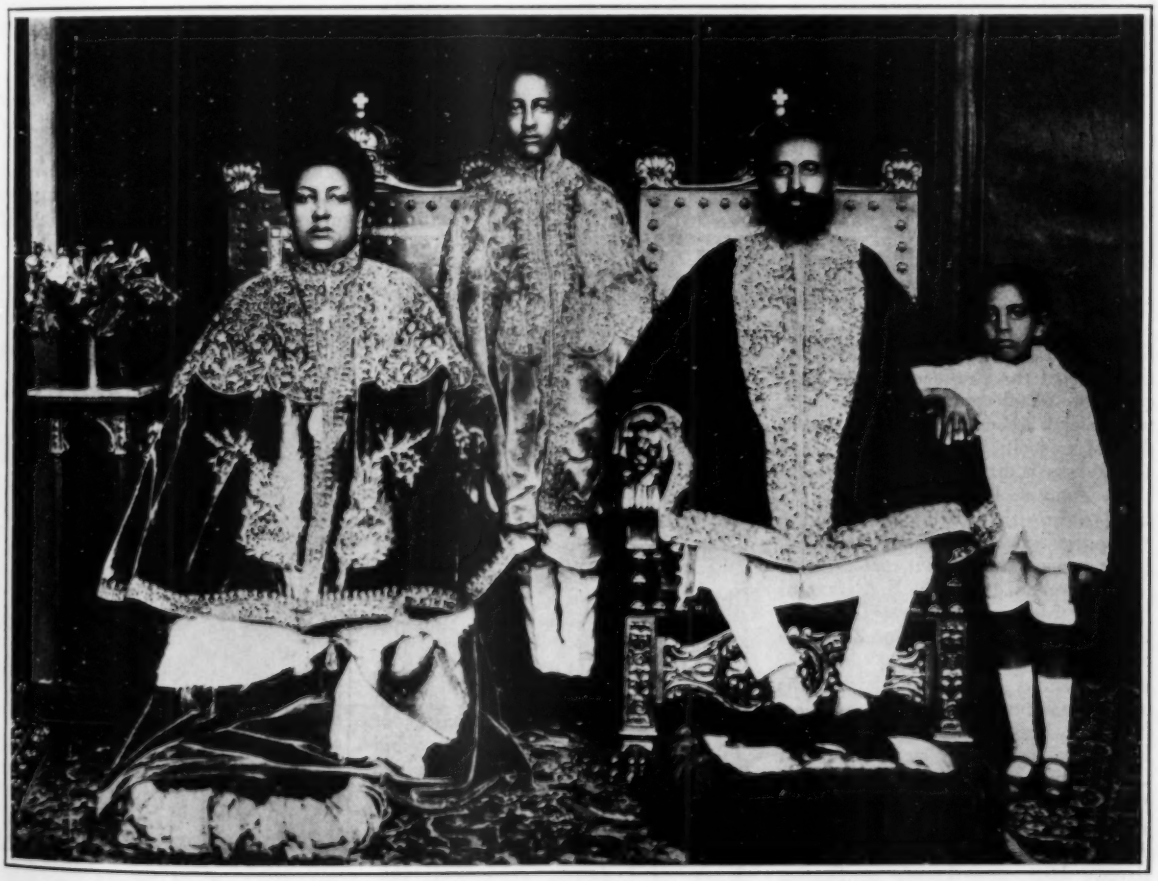
¶ The Hoover Commission on Education has sailed for Haiti. It consists of Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, President Mordecai Johnson of Howard, President B. F. Hubert of Georgia State Industrial College, and Dr. W. T. B. Williams, Dean of the College Department of Tuskegee. All of these are colored men. In addition to that, Leo M. Favrot, Field Secretary of the General Education Board, was originally appointed but for some reason or other at the last moment did not go. We understand that another white man was suggested but was not acceptable to the White House. So that the Commission sailed without a white member. With the Commission there sailed G. L. Imes of Tuskegee, who acts as its Secretary and there is an official interpreter and a stenographer. Two colored newspaper men, Carl Murphy of the *Afro-American* and T. F. Prattis of the Associated Negro Press accompanied the Commision.

¶ In Volume 5 of the Dictionary of American Biography there is a biography of Martin R. Delaney.

¶ Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois, a native of Alabama, has been refused the right to speak in the Municipal Auditorium at Birmingham. He was to address a Negro fraternal organization.

¶ Miss Marion Anderson, the well-known contralto, has been awarded a Rosenwald Fund Scholarship to study singing abroad. She sailed for Germany in June.

¶ It is interesting to remember that in 1790, the United States raised 8,000 bales of cotton. In 1820, it raised 650,000, and this was the foundation of the cotton kingdom and the attempt



The Royal Family of Abyssinia

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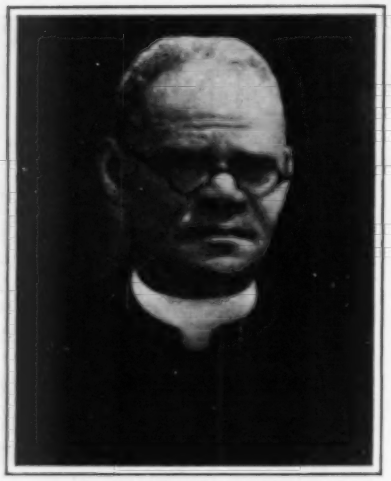

Reverend John Wesley Johnson
Vicar, St. Cyprian Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City

to make Negro slavery perpetual. At the beginning of the 20th Century, despite war and Negro freedom, we raised 10,000,000 bales, while in 1928, the crop amounted to 14½ million bales.

THE EAST

¶ Major William Hubert Jackson, a retired officer of the United States army and veteran of the Spanish War and World War died in New York in May at the age of 56. Major Jackson was a graduate of Boston University and served in the 6th Massachusetts Infantry. He went to Cuba as Captain of a company of the 48th U. S. Volunteers and afterward served in the Philippines and Porto Rico. In the World War he was on duty in the United States and became Major in the 15th Regiment of the New York National Guard. In 1927 he was retired and became appointment clerk in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan. He leaves a widow and a son of 18 who is a student at Lincoln University.

¶ An important recent opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court on liquor is the one declaring that buyers of liquor are not guilty of violating the Volstead law. It is not generally known that the case for the defendent, James E. Farrar of Boston, was argued by William H. Lewis the well-known colored lawyer of Boston.

¶ William E. Easton, author of the play "Dessalines" was born in New Bedford, Mass. of Haitian ancestry. His great-grandfather was captain of Indian Scouts during the Revolutionary War and his great-granduncle, James Easton, was the engineer who drew the plan for the fortification of Breed's Hill, now known as Bunker Hill. A daughter of James Easton married Captain Paul Cuffe.

¶ The Negro Fresh Air Fund of New York reports in its 24th year of work receipts of $5,930 with which it gave 563 weeks' vacation to 320 children and 30 adults. Miss Louise Latimer was director of the camp.

¶ The 57th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Workers was held in Boston in June. Five thousand delegates were present including nearly 50 Negro workers. T. Arnold Hill was elected a member of the executive committee. In the report of the committee on time and place the Conference voted that any community seeking the meeting must assure adequate and equal accommodation for Negroes. The 1931 conference will be held in St. Paul.

¶ Eugene R. Haynes, a colored lawyer of Asbury Park is dead. He was born in the District of Columbia in 1874, educated at Shaw and has been practicing in New Jersey since 1915. He was the lawyer who successfully handled the Toms River School discrimination case for the N. A. A. C. P. He leaves a widow and three children. He was a skilled organist and owned a fine private library.

¶ Carl R. Diton has graduated from the department of singing in the Institute of Musical Art of the Juilliard School of Music, New York City. He was secretary of his class.

¶ Mrs. Mary Doughtry is a colored parachute jumper who landed recently in Flushing, N. Y. She made her first leap in 1900 from a balloon in New Orleans.

¶ The Hatch Junior High School of Camden, New Jersey, has presented the opera "Pinafore" under the direction of J. T. Butler, who was "Simon the Cyrenian" with the Hapgood Players.

¶ Lorenza Jordan Cole, pianist, graduated in June from the School of Musical Arts, Juilliard Foundation, New York. She is a pupil of Madam Marguerite Melville Liszniewska of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and of Carl Roeder of the Institute of Musical Arts. She won scholarships at both institutions.

¶ Rev. John Wesley Johnson, Vicar of St. Cyprian Prostestant Episcopal Church, New York City died in May. His funeral was attended by thousands of Negroes and was conducted by Bishop Manning and Dr. H. C. Bishop of St. Phillips Church. Dr. Johnson had been twenty-five years pastor of this church and was widely known and deeply respected. He leaves a widow, and a daughter.

SOUTH EAST

¶ Albert T. James a student at Johnson C. Smith University, N. C., has attempted to find out why of 606 Negro students enrolling in North Carolina public schools in 1917 only 70 were graduated in 1928. He received answers from 250 boys; 44 per cent left school because of economic conditions; 6 per cent were expelled and 6 per cent decided that the High School failed to meet their purpose in education; 20 per cent disliked the teachers' influence and conduct; and the other 24 per cent left for miscellaneous causes. Of the 50 girls who answered 60 per cent left school because of economic conditions; 4 per cent were expelled; 22 per cent did not like the teachers and 14 per cent had various reasons. Of 200 parents interviewed 50 per cent gave economic reasons for taking their children out of school, 5 per cent expulsion, 30 per cent conduct of teachers, and 15 per cent miscellaneous.

¶ The Virginia Commission on Inter-racial Coöperation has held its 10th annual meeting with sixty representatives present. It discussed education, employment, and health.

¶ Therese K. Hance, recently graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Howard University, is only 17 years of age, and the youngest graduate of her class if not in the country. She is from Bluefield, West Va. and was taught at home until she entered the High School at Bluefield Institute. She has majored in French.

¶ William C. Hueston of Gary, Indiana has been made Assistant Solicitor in the Post Office Department of Washington, D. C., at a salary of $7,500 a year. The appointment was made by the Postmaster General and does not require confirmation by the

G. D. Brantley
Principal, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Mo.

Senate. Mr. Hueston has been Justice of the Peace in Gary, Ind., and is Commissioner of Education for the colored Elks. It is said that Senator Watson of Indiana secured the appointment.

¶ Miss Irene C. Dobbs, instructor of French at Spelman College, will study for the summer at the University of Grenoble, France.

¶ Dwight W. Holmes of the College of Education is acting President of Howard University during the absence of President Johnson.

¶ Alan Greene who was lynched in South Carolina in April once saved the town of Walhalla from destruction by fire. He was convicted in 1915 and sent to prison for thirteen years on the testimony of a white woman, but the jury which convicted him and most of the citizens doubted the woman's testimony and asked for a parole which was granted.

¶ The 17th annual meeting of the Ministers' Convention was held at Hampton Institute in June. Among the lecturers were Dr. James H. Dillard, Miss Nannie Burroughs, and Dr. William Y. Bell.

¶ The 18th annual session of the King's Mountain Student Conference for Negro students of the Southeast under the Y. M. C. A. was held in May. There were over a hundred delegates present. Among the speakers were Norman Thomas, A. Phillip Randolph, E. Franklin Frazier and Ralph W. Bullock.

¶ Bethune-Cookman College of Florida has been granted $62,500 by the General Education Board on its building program.

MIDDLE WEST

¶ A study of the Negro church in Detroit by Nelson H. Harris shows that there are 44 such churches with 44,904 members, or 55 per cent of the Negro population.

¶ On the recommendation of the Superintendent of Instruction, George D. Brantley has been made principal of the Sumner High School at St. Louis. He succeeds Frank L. Williams. Mr. Brantley is a graduate of Talladega and has studied at Chicago and Columbia. He has been assistant principal of Sumner since 1927. Sumner High School is one of the oldest high schools for Negroes in the country and has had 2,299 graduates. Since 1911 it has been accredited by the Northern Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. Chapter 81 of the National Honor society was established there in 1924.

¶ The Negro Baptist Convention, Incorporated, holds its Golden Jubilee in Chicago this month. Fifty years ago a Baptist Missionary Convention was formed in Montgomery, Ala., and even as far back as 1840 Baptist churches in New York and Philadelphia formed a missionary convention which was incorporated in 1848. This effort died out but was revived by the convention organized in St. Louis in 1864. The consolidation in 1866 lead to great activity. Schools were begun in Southern states and in 1870 the convention had 51 missionaries who collected $26,000 a year.

¶ Wichita, Kansas has a Negro population of 6,500. Of these, 1311 are in school; 27 in college, 146 in high school, and 1138 in the grades. Besides this, some are doing extension college work and others are entered

Major William H. Jackson and his son in 1920.

in evening schools. This year there were sixteen colored graduates from the high school, seven from college, and one from a graduate school.

¶ David Gordan, a colored student of the Hyde Park High School has been awarded a $300 scholarship at the University of Chicago as a result of a competitive examination conducted by the University among seniors from the mid-West schools. There were 750 seniors in the contest and sixty took the Latin test with Gordan in which he secured one of the two awards.

¶ The National Negro Business League meets in Detroit, Michigan this month. The grocery, dry-goods, ready-to-wear, and shoe business as opportunities for Negroes in the business world will be discussed.

¶ The Gilpin Players scholarship fund at Cleveland, Ohio has reached the sum of $1625. A total fund of $5000 will be completed in the next few years. The income will be used to pay the tuition fee of Negro art students at the Cleveland School of Art or at the Cleveland Institute of Music, or elsewhere.

¶ Robert Coleman, a fourteen year old colored boy of Cleveland finished the four year high school course in three years and delivered the valedictory address at the Central High School. He had a scholastic rank of 94.5 which was the highest in the school. He writes poetry and will enter Western Reserve University.

¶ Dr. Floyd W. Willis has opened a new colored hospital at 4750 South Parkway, Chicago.

MIDDLE SOUTH

¶ The American Chemical Society has for seven years conducted a prize essay contest. This year in the contest which was open to white and colored students of Georgia, Lottie M. Lyons of the senior class of Spelman High School, was awarded $20 in gold for the best essay on chemistry and medicine.

¶ The 16th session of the General Conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Louisville in May. The conference adopted a quadrennial address in which it commended the N. A. A. C. P. for "its vigilance, its aggressiveness, its courage and patience".

SOUTH WEST

¶ At Texarkana, Texas, Negroes have opened a business building which cost $60,000. It has offices, an auditorium and six stores. It was constructed by Negroes and is owned and occupied by them.

¶ The Seventh Annual inter-racial Conference of seventeen delegates composed of colored and white women has been held in Texas.

¶ There is agitation in Houston, Texas to keep Negroes from buying property in the better residential sections of the North side. Meetings have been held.

¶ Edward L. Harris a professor of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, has been given a scholarship by the General Education Board to study chemistry at the University of Chicago.

¶ Dean Milton S. G. Wright of Samuel Huston College of Austin, Texas, has been granted leave of absence to study in Europe for fourteen months. He will register at Heidelberg University.

FAR WEST

¶ At Loyola College a Catholic Institution at Los Angeles with 300 students, a colored student received a gold

medal for scholarship in 1928, and honorable mention in 1929. In athletics he played in the foot-ball team.

¶ At St. Patrick's Seminary, Calif., there are four Negro boys preparing themselves for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

¶ Walter A. Smith, a colored man, has been porter and bank messenger for the Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado for more than thirty years. He was born in Mississippi and left school to help support twelve younger brothers and sisters. Four years after he arrived in Colorado Springs, he began to work for the bank and has been there ever since. The bank first was housed in one room of a three-storied building, and now occupies a seven-storied structure. Accompanied by a detective, he carries thousands of dollars worth of valuables every day, and has never been molested. He owns his own home and on the 25th Anniversary of his work for the bank was given a handsome jewelled watch. He has one daughter.

¶ Sergeant G. W. Smith, retired, celebrated at Pacific Grove, Calif., the 20th anniversary of his retirement. He had active service for thirty years in the Army as a member of the 25th Regiment. He fought at El Caney, and San Juan Hill and in the Philippines. On all his discharge papers he was marked "excellent".

WEST INDIES

¶ The Colon Bakeries and Grocery Corporation has been formed in the Republic of Panama with an authorized capital stock of $100,000. This Corporation represents a split from the Universal Negro Improvement Association and has a present membership of 1,000 and assets of $40,000. It runs a school of 600 pupils.

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

¶ Indians in South Africa are complaining of their disabilities. In Johannesburg there are 36 wholesale Indian merchants who have been in business from 10 to 30 years and have $15,000,000 invested. They object to being regarded as aliens.

¶ The I. C. U. representing the natives of South Africa have asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Labor to convene a conference to discuss questions of native wages and conditions of employment.

¶ Ras Tafari the Emperor-elect of Abyssinia is a small man, black in complexion, with a high thin nose and curly hair. His eyes are brown and he wears a heavy beard.

¶ The Government of The Union of South Africa recently introduced a series of regulations under the Native Administrative Act of 1927. These regulations dispossess the natives of their land titles and introduce a new uniform title with curtailed rights. They make it impossible for a native to bequeath his land. They provide for forfeiture of land if a native falls in arrears on his quit-rent. They make crime a reason for forfeiture of land. They deny the right of land ownership to women. They limit the possession of land to only one piece. They prevent natives from mortgaging their land.

WEST AFRICA

¶ P. T. C. Thomas of Lagos, Nigeria, has been twice unanimously elected President of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber is composed of all of the white business firms and some of the Negro firms. The latter form about 5 per cent of the membership. Mr. Thomas is a full-blooded Negro.

¶ The Committee of Enquiry in the shooting of women in Opobo, Southeast, Nigeria, has returned to Lagos, and is preparing its report.

¶ Recently a white English citizen of Nigeria married a full-blooded West African lady. They are well-to-do and conduct shops and a movie house.

¶ Liberia has established a legation at Geneva and appointed a chargé d'affaires to maintain relations between Liberia and the League of Nations.

¶ The President of Liberia on April 7th issued a Proclamation constituting a Commission of Enquiry on slavery. The Proclamation states:

Whereas, in consequence of representations having been made against the Government of the Republic of Liberia in relation to Slavery and Forced Labour, the President of the Republic of Liberia proposed the setting up of a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the alleged existence in Liberia of these social conditions, and in pursuance of said proposal and for the purpose of assuring an impartial enquiry and an authoritative report, did request the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the Government of the United States of America to nominate each a member to serve on the said Commission so proposed to be set up by the Government of Liberia.

The Proclamation then states that the following persons constitute the Commission.

On the part of the Republic of Liberia: The Honourable Arthur Barclay.

On the part of the Government of the United States: Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

On the part of the League of Nations: Dr. Cuthbert Christy.

Testimony is asked for on the part of all citizens and the Commission is empowered to summon witnesses, compel their attendance, take testimony and punish for contempt.

¶ In April the Governor of Katanga, a Province of the Belgium Congo, dedicated a monument at Elizabethville to the soldiers who fell in the World War. Among the troops who marched by were 150 black natives.

¶ The Court of Appeals established by the British Order in Council of November, 1928, has held its first session under Chief Justice Deane of the Gold Coast Colony. The Court can hear appeals from the Supreme Courts of most of the British West African Colonies. This includes criminal appeals from the native territories. Nigeria is not yet within the jurisdiction of the Court but doubtless will be included later.

¶ The French Commission which has been inquiring into health conditions in the former German Colony of the Cameroons states that among the black population of 700,000, probably 330,000 are suffering from sleeping sickness. In 1914 there were only 6,000 suffering from this disease. The advance is owing to the failure to use the German remedy "Germanin".

¶ In opening the Congo Pavilion at the Antwerp Exhibition, the Prime Minister of Belgium declared that Belgium has built in the Congo 11,000 miles of motor-car roads, and 2,300 miles of railroads. Portage has been forbidden where there are roads and regulated elsewhere. Nearly a million natives are receiving elementary education at the missions and nearly 15,000 are being educated slightly above that. The State has 150 physicians and there are 125 employed by Companies and Missions.

¶ In the King's Birthday Honors, England gave four colored West Africans mention. The Order of the British Empire was bestowed upon Samuel J. Foster of the Legislative Council of Nigeria. William W. Brew of the Gold Coast was given M. B. E; Paul Azu of the Gold Coast and John H. C. Smart of Sierra Leone were made Companions of the Imperial Service Order.

¶ Charlotte Zemelo, a native from British West Africa graduated from the Summit, N. J., High School and was awarded a scholarship of $300. She will continue her studies at Hampton.

YOUTHPORT

For Juniors of the N. A. A. C. P.

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME, *Critic*

"GARDEN GLORY!"

NOT one of the kind that is stiff, straight and formal. Not one with geometric, precise and regular paths of flag-stones running directly to the ornate sun-dial, or to the rustic bower retreat, or to the canopied, out-of-door breakfast or tea nook. Not one with the grass so vividly green that one revolts, somewhat naturally, from its artificiality. Not one with an irridescent, multi-colored and highly artistic fountain, in the bowl of which captive swans play at being happy, and in which embryo millionaires float tiny sail boats on this narrow sea of life. But one of the type that God wot through one of those hand-maidens of His, who are so rapidly disappearing, called "old fashioned Grandmamas."

This almost chaotic, irregular and jumbled "Grandmother's Garden" was a patch of Mother Earth pushed out of sight, as it were, in a corner by a dilapidated, white-washed pale fence. It set itself up in a triangular form, which added all the more to its strikingness. Crowded and huddled back against the crude fence, in stately rows, were many-colored Hollyhocks, tall and dignified. Grandmama had a kink for variety in her garden,—as all true to the type Grandmothers do—for every other bloom against the fence was a Sunflower and a Hollyhock, the former bold in their yellow and brown. But Grandmama knew flowers and so something had to be there with plenty of rich color and less height to balance these two tall sisters of the garden: something that vied with the early return of Robin Redbreast, the sombre Blackbird, and the spritely Blue Jay. Grandmama planted some Bleeding Hearts, with deep rosy-red and pink candy-"Hearts" on tall, graceful wand-like stems. Then came some happy Marigolds, who bloom and bloom and bloom and then bloom some more and give a mass of color to what would otherwise be cold and drab. Some Flags or ladylike Iris rushed up to mingle their purple, white and delicate yellow, with this nearby gold. The strong, pointed leaves of the Iris gave a unique background to the setting. Some gay colored heads of Verbenas met our gaze and these close by a clump of Sweet William made one fairly dizzy to look steadfastly thereon, because of the profusion of bloom. Chucked up close together were some ever blooming Four-o'clocks, whom children delight to watch "go to sleep." Some red, red Geraniums had to be there, and creeping along the front and down somewhat lower,—because they do not grow so high—are some pure white Geraniums, giving the stamp of virginity amid all this riot and wilderness of glint, glamour and glow. Running back over the waist-high fence, crept some Morning-Glory vine. It was here, it was there, and Morning Glory was just everywhere, growing in perfect care-freeness and utter abandon. Now hidden, now visible—Morning Glory will grow despite all odds. Trailing from the opposite side came some sweet-smelling Honeysuckle. These two vines, meeting in a fond embrace, transformed what was a mere dilapidated fence into an archless rainbow of bell-like and slender fringed flowers. Down where your feet trod, some hardy dwarfed Nasturtiums grew lustily.

The most of these "garden children" had a perpetual lease on blooming, and this Grandmama knew. Grandmama also knew that with a bit of sunshine, a few gentle caresses and friendly pats, with an old pair of scissors, many-hued and sweet smelling flowers were to be her heritage all summer long. Then, too, because of all this secret—which is really no secret at all—Grandmama, herself, seemed rejuvenated in watching and caring for her garden. This garden-world was her very own possession and treasure!

Life and new life, and life again, in radiant color, fragrance, joy and delight were Grandmama's reward for having planted a disorderly, unsymmetrical, erratic, old-fashioned garden.

In its wild, unrestricted career, and sort of will-not-be-bound-life, how unlike the dear Grandmothers of ye olden time—but how very like the world of Colored-Americans today! When we get the rich and rare picture of a garden of America's "Colored Folk" how beauteous! How graceful! How varied! How many-tinted! How colorful! How lovely! What splendor! How very like Grandmama's Garden! What "Morning-Glory!" What Garden Glory! And these two are gardens, God wot!

THE JUNIOR N. A. A. C. P. of Oakland is endeavoring to put over a great program and I think we are progressing very well. Last meeting was a debate "Resolved that Travel is more Educational than Book-Study". The negative was upheld by the Young People's Lyceum, the affirmative by the Juniors. We are happy to say the Juniors were successful. There were several musical numbers at this meeting and a large number of visitors were present.

At the last meeting, a Mother's Day Program, another interesting meeting was held. Mrs. Macgruder, the wife of Rev. Macgruder of the First A. M. E. Church of San Francisco, California led a very interesting discussion on the subject of "Mother". Miss Esther Lee, Mr. Buch Campbell, Mr. Bunard Baquie, Miss Sylviabelle Macgruder, Mr. Irvin Myers and Miss Dorothy Gray all spoke. There were several musical solos.

The Juniors are now making plans for a graduation meeting and a Musical Revue.

DOROTHY EDNA GRAY.

My dear Gentlemen:

I am a reader of THE CRISIS for about a year and I'm pleased with its work and what it is doing for its race.

In reading your great magazine for a year it seems as though I have followed its readings since it has been published.

I'm a white girl of seventeen and enjoy its reading very much when I get the chance; as I have read in one of your famous columns where a party wrote "God bless you and your co-workers to keep well and prosperous," I immediately sat down and from the bottom of my heart I wish you the very same.

Respectfully yours,
MISS GERTRUDE MCMANUS,
Springfield, Mass.

PATTERAN

I'D mark my way within the road
So you might find just where I'd trod
By something worthy I had done
By some short cut—straight to the sun—
That I had made for others.

E. L. N.

(*Will you please turn to page* 285)

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

AT SPRINGFIELD

THE Twenty-first Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. at Springfield, Mass., in several particulars surpassed any conference we have ever held. In the first place, the local arrangements and preparation were extraordinarily perfect. Everything was in order and waiting for the delegates. In the second place, there was less color prejudice in Springfield than in any center in which we have ever met. We were welcome to the hotels and restaurants; we were given front page every day in the newspapers; the Municipal Auditorium was furnished to us free; the churches were open to hear our word and in every way we felt our welcome. The formal speeches were carefully prepared and of an unusually high order. The music was good and the social occasions interesting. Some of the papers will be published in a subsequent number of THE CRISIS. Our thanks are due to the Reverend Garnett R. Waller who first invited us to Springfield.

EDUCATION AND WORK

THE thesis of the 61st annual Commencement address of Howard University, delivered by the Editor of THE CRISIS, was as follows:

Beginning with 1895 there arose in the United States a real and sincere difference of opinion between colored people and their friends as to the proper education for Negroes. One group stressed college training as the only method of developing leadership for a mass of former slaves. The other group, stressed the necessity of training the sons of freedmen to take their place as skilled workers in the organized industry of the country.

Today, the controversy is forgotten. Thirty-five years have gone by. The increase in Negro education has been little less than marvelous, and that not only in Negro colleges, but in public schools, industrial schools, and land grant colleges. What, therefore, remains of the controversy today? Has it been settled?

It has not been settled. The questions raised in those days of controversy still stand and still press for an answer. They must be answered and they must be answered soon. Both the college and the industrial school have succeeded and failed. The college has given us a trained leadership without which we could not have accomplished the place in the nation which we occupy today. The industrial school has made work popular; it has bridged the economic transition from slavery to freedom, and has placed skilled men on the farm and in industry.

But, on the other hand, the college is not today sending out men of culture and it is not training men to take the place of leadership in modern life which they must occupy to survive. On the other hand, the industrial schools have been teaching a technique which is disappearing, so that instead of increasing the number of trained farmers and skilled workers, we are actually losing ground in industry.

In other words, the industrial school with an objective which was absolutely right, failed in its method; and the college with a method proven right by centuries of human experience, failed in its definite objects.

Today, the Negro industrial school is becoming a college and the Negro college is following the unquestioned lead of the white college. It is absolutely necessary that the new institution which is thus being evolved, the Negro college and technical school, should set itself more devotedly than ever to its real objective, that is, to place in American life a black man of culture and learning fitted to earn a living according to present economic conditions.

The full text of this speech will be published eventually by Howard University.

OUR 19th EDUCATION NUMBER

OUR 19th Education Number has some differences from former numbers, which though small in themselves, are delicate indices of certain changes. It used to be logical and necessary to divide colleges in the United States in two catagories—Negro and white. The Negro colleges were poorly endowed and of inferior standing to the white colleges. Admission to and graduation from a white Northern college was in itself a distinction for a colored student. Consequently, we sought to publish the names and photographs of all graduates of white colleges and only group pictures or ranking students, in the case of colored colleges. This year for the first time, we are listing all colleges together, since they are all today of essentially equal scholastic standing. It is no longer an unusual thing for a Negro to graduate from a Northern college. This brings another change in our custom and makes our portraits a sort of scholastic Hall of Fame. We are picturing only those students who have done their college work with distinction or received a higher degree, no matter whether they studied North or South. These two changes indicate undoubted advance in education among American Negroes.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

THERE are an extraordinary number of intelligent people in the United States who have no conception of the meaning of the freedom of speech. They apparently assume that this is the right to express any opinion with which they agree, but that opinions with which they disagree or which they regard as unsound or dangerous, must be suppressed. Back of this willingness to silence those to whom men do not wish to listen, lies stupidity, cruelty, oppression and disaster. The South, in a desperate attempt to keep the wedge of race prejudice between white and black workers, is persecuting Communists. They have resurrected in Atlanta an old slave statute and are actually threatening with death two black and four white prisoners in Atlanta. This is a counsel of despair. Whenever a doctrine becomes so dangerous to the peace and quiet of a country that citizens dare not listen to its advocacy and explanation, that is just exactly the time when that doctrine is needed. Mob law against Communists is just as detestable as mob law against Abolitionists, against Fascisti, or against white Russia. How singular that those persons in the community who are the wildest vocal opponents of force, are the first ones to substitute force for reason.

INDIA

WE trust that the colored people of the United States are watching with bated breath the struggle in India. Our view of it is of course distorted by the deception and propaganda of English news agencies. But here is an unparalleled fight for righteousness; the determination of millions of people, who in the face of their own ignorance, poverty and inner divisions, are with increasing unity standing against the effort of a great modern country to use them, their land and their resources chiefly for its own private profit. And Indians are seeking to do this and succeeding to an unparalleled degree by the method of peaceful agitation. Nothing like this has occurred in the history of the world. If it fails, it will mark an epoch. If it succeeds, it will revolutionize civilization. Against it is being used all of the paraphernalia of modern imperialism: lies, imprisonment, murder, delay, propaganda and dry official reports. The Simon Report on India is a long and labored document. It shows thought and attention. Twenty-five years ago it would have been a landmark and a beacon. Ten years ago it would have staved off revolution. Today, it is the last refuge of reaction.

SENATOR ALLEN OF KANSAS

IT must be at times a little difficult for public men and social leaders in the United States rightly to gage opinion among American Negroes. For instance, if one thing was clear in the Parker fight, it was that a simply overwhelming majority of thinking American Negroes were opposed to Judge Parker's confirmation; and yet, Senator Allen of Kansas, with a large Negro constitutency, and with a record of being at least not unfavorable to the aspirations of the Negro, voted for confirmation, and in support of his action, he points to this letter written in Washington, May 9:

DEAR SENATOR ALLEN:

I have been pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in this city for eight years up until last year. Since then I have been Field Agent for Howard University School of Religion. I have taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the nation since being in Washington to the extent of engaging in Political Campaigns. I have watched with care all matters like the Parker case that has been recently voted upon by the Senate. I have known you as a public man in our mutual state of Kansas and have appreciated your interest in the colored people. And I want to say that your views on the seating of Judge Parker coincide with the forward-looking Negroes. I have set down a few ideas as a Negro interested in the welfare of his people so that you can see that you had the best interest of the Negro at heart when you voted for Judge Parker. A vote for Judge Parker was a vote for the ultimate good of our people.

I should welcome the opportunity to set our people politically right in any way that I may be used. I think a great deal can be done and ought to be done for the good of the party in the next few months. I am glad you stood by the President in this matter whom I am afraid my people do not know or they would appreciate him better.

Yours very truly,
J. C. OLDEN.

Of course Mr. Olden needs a job and if we know Howard University he will need it right away.

ECONOMIC DISFRANCHISEMENT

THERE is no universal suffrage in modern industry. So far as the government conducts industry, as in the case of the post office and, in some instances, the transportation system, universal political suffrage indirectly controls the industry. But there are great public services, like the railroad, the telephone, gas and electric lighting, the telegraph and others, where the industry, although public in nature, is private in ownership, and conducted by an autocracy, except insofar as public opinion and the granting of privileges and franchises gives remote control to the voters.

The disfranchisement, therefore, of the mass of workers in this case is the most extraordinary and vital disfranchisement in the modern world. When we talk of industrial democracy, we mean the increased right of the working people to determine the policies of great public services, either through direct public ownership or by private negotiation in the shape of shop committees, working agreements and the like.

What is the attitude of the Negro here? Most Negroes would have no attitude at all, so far as public ownership was concerned. They would not be interested; and yet, they are, or should be, tremendously interested. Take, for instance, the telephone service. It is wellnigh universal. The number of telephones in use by colored people runs into the millions. It is not possible that Negroes in the United States spend less than $10,000,000 a year for telephone service, and they may spend three times as much as this. In the organization of work and trade a balance is always assumed between a service rendered or goods delivered on one side and a reciprocal service rendered and goods delivered, on the other. If the exchange is not direct, it must be indirect, or the whole industrial combination fails. Yet in the case of the colored people and the telephone, there is no reciprocity. The Telephone Company in the North, almost without exception, employs no colored help whatsoever; no laborers, no telephone girls, no clerks, no officials. The whole service is absolutely closed to Negroes. In the South, a few colored men are employed as laborers and linemen, but not many.

Here then is a situation where a quasi-public institution absolutely refuses to let millions of citizens earn a decent living, while taxing them along with other citizens for this public service. This compulsory exclusion is, of course, not confined to colored people. It is exercised against Jews; it is exercised against various groups of foreign-born; it is exercised even against certain social classes among American-born citizens. But in the case of the Negroes, we can see it openly, just as in those chemical experiments where an artificially colored liquid reveals diffusion and reaction.

What now must Negroes do? If this sort of thing goes on, then disfranchisement in industry is going to be a vital factor in their elimination from modern civilization. By consolidations and mergers, by holding companies and inter-locking directorates, the great industries of the world are becoming integrated into vast private organizations, which means that the work of the world,—the skilled work, the best paid work,—in the vast majority of the cases, is subject to this social and racial exclusion; to this refusal to allow certain classes of men to earn a decent living.

It is an intolerable situation. Attempts have been made to correct it by appeal. In Chicago and in High Harlem, New York, these appeals have been effective in the case of small store chains, and even to a slight extent with a corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Company. But the Telephone Company remains adamant. The Gas Company is absolutely deaf and unsympathetic.

In this case there is only one thing to do, and that is for the Negro voters, with intelligence and far-reaching memory, to see that by their votes no further privileges and franchises are granted to these public service companies; and to see that the work of these companies, just as far as possible and as soon as possible, is transfered to the government. Government ownership is the only solution for this present industrial disfranchisement of the Negro.

There are, of course, many other reasons and arguments for public ownership beside this personal and racial reason. But all these arguments sim-

ply bring home to the mass of people the fact that public service cannot be carried on endlessly for private advantage and private profit.

SOUTHERN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES and SECONDARY SCHOOLS of the Southern states was organized in 1895. It is the accrediting agency of the South and in this respect the court of final resort. It is composed of white officials and white schools, and for the thirty-four years of its existence, it has refused to recognize or accredit a single Negro college or a single Negro high school. It has been appealed to on grounds of justice and ordinary decency, and once or twice it has appointed committees to consider the matter. Thus there is not a single Negro college in the South or high school that can receive official credit before the educational authorities of the United States.

Last December the Association took a partial step. They appointed a Committee to make a survey of Negro colleges. This Committee secured an appropration from the General Education Board and will start upon a three years' survey of Negro colleges under the direction of Professor Arthur D. Wright of Dartmouth College. In the meantime, nothing at all has been done toward the recognition or rating of Negro high schools, and they must for perhaps six or seven years more remain unrecognized.

GIVING BOOKS AWAY

THE Librarian of one of the oldest Negro colleges writes me as follows:

"In an effort to build up a special Negro section in our library, we are appealing to all writers of the race to contribute an autographed copy of their latest or favorite work to our Negro section.

"We would gladly purchase a copy of your latest work, but lack of funds forbids. In order that work by and about Negroes may be read by our students we are beseeching you to comply with the above request.

"We assure you that your contribution will be highly prized."

I will not comply with this request. I have said this before and I repeat it. This institution has money. Not enough, of course, but if half the money which it wastes was spent for books it would be a great deal better institution than it is and it is far from good. Colleges buy buildings, cement walks, grass and cows, and then they ask authors to give them books. Now if books grew in an author's backyard, he might be willing to gather a few now and then and give them away. But authors must pay for books that they give away. It serves some of them right, I admit. But personally, I feel as though I had done my duty when I have written a book. If other people do not feel so, they are not compelled to buy the book.

But certainly I refuse to encourage any so-called institution of learning in thinking that it can afford to pay for gas and food, and trust to getting a library by begging.

MURDER IN CHICAGO

IDA WELLS BARNETT writes in the Chicago *Daily News*:

We colored citizens have had three object lessons of police, "incompetence or worse," in the last two years.

Ernest Whitehurst, the 16-year-old boy, was killed by the police after surrendering on assurance of protection, and thirty-five bullets by five of the heads of departments were fired into his body as he lay helpless on the floor of his home. Over 100 of our police force after a siege of four hours had used tear bombs, machine guns and shields in an effort to dislodge him from his home. In defending that home and the young children in it he had hit several of them with birdshot from his father's shotgun. He couldn't understand that he should admit intruders in a peaceful home after midnight without warrant for his arrest, because some boy had said Ernest had broken a restaurant window! When the father of the family returned from his night's work he found his son dead, the other five children locked up in jail and his home wrecked by the hundreds of bullets fired into it by the police. No greater crime ever took place in Chicago, yet the police were exonerated by the coroner.

Twice since then innocent law-abiding citizens who were exercising their rights on the streets of Chicago were shot in broad daylight with the police alleged to be looking on, if not participating. Indeed, Octavius Granady was shot, it is charged, by police officers who were put on trial by Mr. Loesch's efforts, and so charged by him, but the trial judge prevented a verdict and they were discharged. No one has been punished for that crime.

Another such cold-blooded murder took place last spring in broad daylight when the Rev. Mr. Scott was killed and the man charged with the murder was let go by the coroner's jury and witnesses have told in court how they were intimidated by the police.

In none of these crimes was there condemnation editorially by our molders of public sentiment, no aroused public conscience, no rewards offered for the arrest and punishment of the murderers, and nobody in authority then condemned the inefficiency, the outrageous conduct of the police or demanded that for the good of Chicago, a change of the chiefs should be made.

These victims, murdered on Chicago streets in broad daylight, were black and poor and with no organization behind them, and it seemingly was not worth while to hold the police department to account for outrages against them.

Perhaps if the city had recognized the above murders as a menace to her fair fame and public sentiment had then sternly demanded the removal of incompetent heads of the police department, Alfred Lingle might not now be lying cold in death.

A NEW PARTY

THE League for Independent Political Action, which has headquarters at 347 Madison Avenue, New York, is an association of individuals, committed personally and as a group, to the development of a new political party, based on the principle of increasing democratic social control as distinguished from the present policies of the Republican and Democratic parties. This League is going to gather information; make research; distribute literature; form local clubs; and eventually it will nominate and ask support for its candidates.

What this League hopes for is to build up a party like the Labor Party of Great Britain. It maintains that the wage of common workers is still far below a decent standard of comfort; that one-third of the old people are dependent; income, wealth and power are concentrated into too few hands. The League, therefore, wants intelligent citizens to work for the rapid extension of public ownership of public utilities, of the coal industry, and for public control of super-power.

It wants, by means of taxing large incomes, by inheritance taxes and by taxes on the increase of land values, to be able to devote larger sums of public money for health, education, child welfare and the socialization of industry. It wants to establish and increase pensions for unemployment and health insurance and old age. It wants a tariff for revenue only and not as a bonus to manufacturers, and it regards a low tariff as the most effective help for farmers; it wants to increase producers' and consumers' co-operation.

The League wishes to restore political rights to Negroes and to foreign-born citizens where they are now disfranchised. It wants to eliminate the causes of war and to stop imperial domination of backward countries.

"TEMPT HIM WITH DECENCY AND CLEAN FUN."

Are you trying to CHAIN your boy and MAKE him do right and KICK him into Heaven? Quit it. It can't be done. Try the way of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

There are 78 Y.M.C.A.'s in the United States, specializing in service for Negro men and boys; 30 of these have dormitories. The following associations are supporting this advertisement:

NEW YORK, N. Y.
West 135th Street Branch, 181 W. 135th St.
With dormitory

DENVER, COLORADO
Glenarm Branch, 2800 Glenarm St.
With dormitory

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA
Center Avenue Branch, Center Ave. at Francis St.
With dormitory

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Druid Hill Avenue Branch, 1619 Druid Hill Avenue
With dormitory

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Colored Men's Branch, Senate Ave., at Michigan
With dormitory

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
Dryades Street Branch, 2220 Dryades St.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
Forster Street Branch, 628 Forster St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Twelfth Street Branch, 1816 12th St.
With dormitory

WICHITA, KANSAS
Water Street Branch

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Pine Street Branch, 2846 Pine Boulevard
With dormitory

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
Hunton Branch, 1618 Church St.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
2763 Wabash Avenue, *With dormitory*

Years of close attention to the kind of advertising of greatest benefit to the Y. M. C. A., may not have helped me as a judge, but the presentation, as made by The Crisis, strikes a responsive chord and leads me to think of it as a good investment.

H. S. DUNBAR, Detroit.

AMERICA'S LEADING PREPARATORY SCHOOL

for colored youth

THE BORDENTOWN SCHOOL

AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

Modern boarding school in a northern environment.

Maintained and operated by the New Jersey State Board of Education.

A student enrollment of 400 boys and girls.

A plant valued at approximately $2,000,000.

Offers to its students an approved four-year high school diploma together with modern trade instruction, a scientific program of athletic and other extra-curricular activities, and careful training in character and habits of living.

For boys and girls of good character over fourteen years of age.

Applications now being received for the fall term, beginning September 12, 1930.

Address

W. R. VALENTINE, Principal, Bordentown, New Jersey

PAINE COLLEGE

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

An outstanding institution for nearly 50 years in interracial cooperation, devoted to the interests of collegiate training of Negro young men and young women.

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THE CRISIS 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

PENN COLLEGE LIBRARY
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

The Wanderer

(*Continued from page* 269)

a *Hello* for anyone except wide-eyed Mammy—"Supper ready, Mammy?"

O God, a desire chokes me sometimes, to be able to take life the way he takes it—to be a wanderer; to make silver in the air with a broad axe, and then roam off in the heat shimmer, past white o' cotton and gold o' corn! to roam in the marshes, leather-booted, past the stripling trees and hacked stumps—then let the rattlers swing at me with their piston heads! I'd brush them aside, the way I'd push folks aside, white or black or yellow, if I were a wanderer, free like Long Jim and John and George.

The Outer Pocket

(*Continued from page* 272)

the Ocean" and come back and relate to us your adventures.

I am renewing my subscription this month through the Mobile Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., please let me have my copies before the ink dries, if possible.

With best wishes for the Association at large, and THE CRISIS, the organ of the Association, in particular, I am

NARVIE PURIFOY,
Mobile, Ala.

We did get a public school here after much work and prayer. A man whose name is ——— ———, with no license to teach, was given our school for five months only. It would have been better if no school had been given.

No schoolhouse has been erected yet; the session was held in a church house. We would prefer a good teacher next session and a longer term of schooling. We need a good large schoolhouse.

We shall be glad to have everything put in proper condition here before school begins again. We do need a teacher badly.

Appreciating what has been accomplished for our group of folks here, we remain your friends.

———, Oklahoma.

My fault of course! Just an oversight—or may I say, a bit of carelessness. I, most of all, need THE CRISIS and cannot afford to miss a single copy as long as there is a CRISIS. Do not *ever* discontinue my subscription and if I fail to remit when due, please continue to "bill me" until I do.

THOMAS C. KING,
Illinois.

ENCLOSED you will find editorial from the Los Angeles *Times* for 5-9-30, about the Parker rejection.

Of course everyone here knows that the *Times* is first, last and all the time against the Labor unions, and it seems is against the Negroes also. I subscribed for your magazine yesterday. I think it is about time we had the other side of the Negro question.

S. D. SMITH,
California.

Oklahoma Lynching

(*Continued from page* 274)

mobbist) couldn't use because he did not know how to release the safety catch.

Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown

invites the attention of parents to

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A few Negroes in Chickasha fled to the country. The great part of them remained home and determined to defend themselves. Men were posted all over the Negro district armed with Winchesters and with a goodly supply of ammunition. Women in some instances bore arms. White people in numbers, fearing a repetition of Sherman, had their Negro employees to come to their homes. Other whites bought ammunition for the Negroes to defend themselves with.

I held two meetings in Chickasha, one with nearly 100 women and a great mass meeting with 600 people present. We inyited reporters, the Mayor and the Council. The only whites who came, however, were the Mayor and his wife, a Frenchwoman of fine culture. At my meetings, in my reference to the lynching, I stressed these things:—that Chickasha was eternally disgraced by this lynching and would always be known as the place where they lynched a Negro; that the better element would be justly blamed with the lynchers if they whitewashed the criminals and failed to arrest and convict them as everybody knew a number of them were known; that every Negro and every decent white citizen should put out of office those peace officers who had failed to protect their prisoner and allowed anarchy and disgrace to triumph there; that in Chickasha and elsewhere lynching would end only when officers so recognized the honor of the State that they would greet a mob with lead.

The Mayor followed me and said he agreed with everything I had said; that he urged them to back him in trying to get the cowardly criminals punished; that he pledged them his best efforts to that end; that he urged them to help themselves and help whites by joining the N. A. A. C. P., than which he knew of no finer organization anywhere.

"It is not good politics", he continued, "to come here at this time, but I don't want to play politics. I want to go to my bed with a clear conscience so I can sleep and I want to let you know how I stand in this whole matter no matter how it may affect my political fortunes."

Nearly one hundred members joined at this meeting.

Seventy-three witnesses have been called in the Governor's investigation and the federal office has also entered the investigation.

Youthport

(*Continued from page* 279)

FAR AWAY

'NEATH swaying limbs of a moss-covered oak,
Away from view in a hid retreat,
I lie outstretched upon the grass,
Engrossed in fantasy.
The scenes on which I gaze press close to me;
They penetrate my very soul;
I am subdued by a magic charm,
And from this heartless world allured,
In that unknown land of dreams
Where verily life is joy supreme,
I dwell, enrapt!

ELIZABETH CARTER.

From a Tribute to the Black Man

By CONSTANCE FLEMING

O MIGHTY Race, to thee I bring
The trophies of the World.
You've made the bells of Victory ring,
You've kept the flag unfurled.

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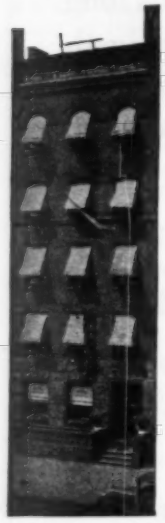
HOTELS

THE CRISIS
proposes to feature and expand this page. Will our friends write us of their experience and recommend hotels in all leading cities?



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MISS JANE E. HUNTER, Gen. Sec.
4450 Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Augusta, Ga.

I AM fifteen years of age and am in the 10th grade. This is my first year here at Haines Institute and while here I found in a pal's room, the book entitled THE CRISIS. As it was a colored magazine it interested me so much, for one reason I am fond of reading, especially about a Negro, my own race. Only sorry that I'm not able to take the book by the year.

CONSTANCE REEDER.

CONTACTS

THE problem of racial adjustment in the South lies with the present students of the white and Negro race. There are many difficulties confronting these two groups. Perhaps the most outstanding and fundamental obstacle is that of the limitations placed upon both groups in their personal contacts. A large number of Negro and white students have become aware of the fact that too long have they grown up together, yet in worlds entirely foreign to each other. They are beginning to feel a desire to know each other. Both are conscious of the fact that there can be no development of personalities to their greatest extent if there exist ignorance and indifference in regard to the problems of one's neighbors. This awareness has manifested itself in commendable ways. Negro students have sat in discussion groups with white students and they in turn have sat in Negro group discussions.

As the Negro student looks at this situation he finds himself classified under three groups of students. There are the *A. M. A.* schools, church supported schools and the State schools. In the first two groups we, more or less, find the faculty consisting of both races. In these schools there are opportunities for the finest type of contact through class discussion and extra-curricular activities. Through these mediums students find themselves consciously or unconsciously working out better ways of understanding and co-operation. There is more limitation in the denominational schools for here to a very large extent the curriculum is influenced by church doctrine which in matters of education has been very narrow. The last group of students are those who come from State schools. Here to a certain extent politics dominate. There is no chance for theories of racial adjustment to be put into practice. There is no reality of racial experience.

Even in the schools where contacts are experienced they are not sufficient to satisfy the white and Negro students in the South. The personal contacts that are experienced on campus don't take in the white student groups. The question that now arises is how can these two groups arrive at a sound philosophy of racial adjustment with such limited contacts?

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Vacation Money

Would you like to earn some money this summer to spend on your vacation or to help you go to school next year? If so read what agents of The CRISIS are earning in every state in the Union. You can earn from $5 to $50 a month by a few hours work. If you are interested fill out the coupon below.

ALABAMA

Enclosed find our check in payment of February copies of THE CRISIS. The copies were sold immediately, and owing to the many calls for additional copies, we find it necessary to make an additional order for the February number.

Chas. Ecton.

ARIZONA

I am ordering in advance 100 copies of the Children's Number.

Justus Davis.

ARKANSAS

THE CRISIS is the greatest stimulant that comes into my State. Selling it is patriotism.

Mrs. W. E. Josenberger.

CALIFORNIA

I am enclosing check for $102.60 for copies soldl including September. Most of the copies are sold in drug stores.

Dr. Vada J. Somerville.

COLORADO

Your agent (my son) is doing fine. Is only five years old. Send 30 copies.

Dr. I. E. Moore.

CONNECTICUT

My agents are little boys of the best families in the communities, and I have interested them by saying they would meet Dr. DuBois personally on March 27th. Please send 300 March copies.

Mrs. Henrietta Miller.

DELAWARE

The Mayor paid for 7 copies to be distributed among most important clubs. Enclosed fine order for copies and subscriptions.

Mrs. Mary Hays Stevens.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Please mail at once, in time to reach us Saturday, 50 copies of the Nov. CRISIS to cover additional news dealers. It is probable that we may need more of this issue if it is available. Send 300 Dec. copies.

Robert A. Pelham.

FLORIDA

I had no trouble selling them. I did not have enough.

L. H. Wells.

GEORGIA

Please excuse my negligence in not replying to your communication. I am a blind man and have to have my correspondence looked after. I peddle candy and peanuts and sell THE CRISIS for a livlihood. (Handles 50 copies a month.)

William Holmes.

ILLINOIS

(Telegram, May 19, 1930)

Ship 1000 copies direct. Have special campaign planned to take care of increase.

Carroll M. Ellis.

INDIANA

You will find enclosed money order for April copies. Send 75 for May. Here's hoping that every family in the city will eventually become a regular reader of THE CRISIS. I hope to continue to merit your confidence.

William Ramsey.

IOWA

In reply to your letter of recent date relative to my securing an agent in our city for THE CRISIS, will say that the Community Pharmacy, of which I am Proprietress, will be glad to handle your paper.

(Mrs.) J. W. Mitchell.

KANSAS

I think selling copies of THE CRISIS would be big business for little George. I am therefore enclosing check to pay for 6 yearly subscriptions to THE CRISIS, and ask that 6 copies be sent to George Wm. Walker, Jr.

R. S. Jacobson.

KENTUCKY

I feel that I am a real member of THE CRISIS family. Continue the copies.

(Miss) H. B. Marble.

LOUISIANA

Please send me 50 copies at once. I shall endeavor to increase my customers.

James Fowler.

MARYLAND

Every one of our group could be educated by reading THE CRISIS. Please send list of race books and agent's price. I am willing to sell these also.

John Russell.

MASSACHUSETTS

I am a blind woman and would like to sell THE CRISIS to non-subscribers here. I can sell 12 this month and will try to get more to take it.

(Miss) Lovetta M. Lee.

MICHIGAN

Please send me 50 extra copies, making a total of 450 copies.

Logan and Moulden.

MISSISSIPPI

I am very glad to be your agent because the money that I get from selling THE CRISIS helps me very much here in school.

Willie Rollins.

MINNESOTA

Send me 5 more current issues. Make next order 30 copies.

William Engelson.

MISSOURI

Send me 75 copies for current month. I have been selling for 10 years. I am going to send for 100 next month.

Mrs. M. B. Berry.

NEW JERSEY

I am enclosing money for 60 copies. We are increasing our monthly sales. Every one taking it, is much pleased with the magazine. We are striving to place it in as many homes as possible.

Mrs. Fannie L. J. Brown.

NEW YORK

You may increase our order to 2500 copies of the current issue. We cover nearly 400 news stands and agents in and around New York City. We are working for increased business.

Maxwell Distributors.

Send me 100 copies and 10 to my sub agent in Niagara Falls.

William Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA

I am not uneasy about selling the copies unsold. I can sell them sometimes two and three months afterwards. I think the current issue is splendid. The beautiful cover is so attractive that I think it gained one or two new customers for me yesterday.

Mrs. L. V. Mebane.

OHIO

I have assumed another agency which enlarges the sub agents. I think I should be able to handle 75 copies in the future.

P. Clarke Craig.

OKLAHOMA

I have been reading your publication and I think it is just wonderful. Quite a few of the boys here would like to have THE CRISIS. I would like to have the agency.

Robert H. Prindell.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Post Master at a sub station from which the money order is sent has even asked for THE CRISIS. Tell every agent that is not busy to get busy.

Mrs. Cassandra Brown and Miss Mary Horsey.

RHODE ISLAND

I am delighted that I have been able to sell all the copies which I ordered and wish to order 20 more. I do not mean to lay down on the job and I highly appreciate the unfailing courtesy which I have received from THE CRISIS office. Sometimes I think our race needs our constant prayers that they may wake up,—and sometimes I think they need a club.

Mrs. Annie M. Thompson.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ship 50 copies of September CRISIS. I really had forgotten to order until customers started calling for them. I have opened my news stand on Main Street and need more copies.

John M. DeWees.

TENNESSEE

I thought I was not going to sell my copies after the newsdealers had them, but I soon found that they did not interfere and I sold out. Please send order as soon as they are off the press.

Mrs. Savannah Martin.

TEXAS

When I told my friends I was selling THE CRISIS for the Paul Quin College library, I was able to double the amount of my sale for current month. Send books on enclosed list.

Mrs. Irene L. Berry.

VIRGINIA

I will get you to change the name on your mailing list to A. W. E. Bassette, III., who is nearly eight years old and who hurries around with each issue.

(Mrs.) Phoebe Bassette.

WASHINGTON

Our heart is with THE CRISIS, assuring you that all bills will be promptly met and trusting to work up a bigger demand. During vacation period we shall start a few of the school girls soliciting sales.

Robinson Drug Company.

WEST VIRGINIA

I am again taking up the work of THE CRISIS agency with my juniors, and am encosing my check for copies as a beginning.

(Mrs.) Memphis T. Garrison.

WISCONSIN

I am a school girl. I thank you for your patience. Enclosed find money order for $6.60.

Miss Velma F. Bell.

CANADA

Kindly mail me 6 more copies and increase my monthly supply.

Charles Wilson.

CANAL ZONE

Please place me once more on your mailing list for copies each month.

August M. Winters.

BERMUDA

I want you to increase my number to 75 now instead of 50. I hope before long to reach the 100 mark.

Carl P. Wade.

THE CRISIS, 69 Fifth Ave., New York

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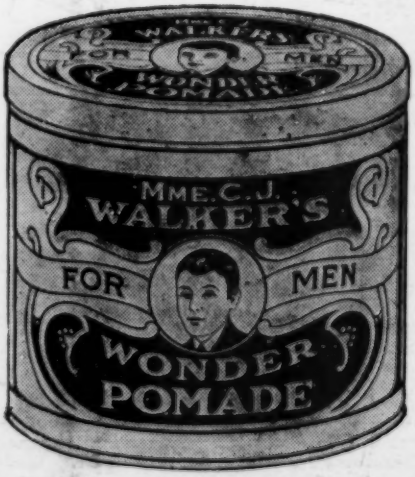

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